The Massillon Independent.

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CUBANS SNEER AT WARSHIPS

Taunting Remark That Fleet Can Not Come to the Bush.

DEMONSTRATION BY REBELS

Secretary Taft Was Displeased and Had the Hostile Forces Moved. Peace Farther Away Than Before Roosevelt's Emissaries Arrived—Intervention, Then Annexation.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Peace for Cuba, unless accomplished through intervention by the United States, seems to be further away than when Secretary Taft began negotiations to harmonize the opposing factions.

The arrival here of three of the largest United States battleships and two cruisers in addition to those already here had little effect on the insurgents in the field, and when the leaders of the revolution were apprised of the big squadron now in Cuban waters they greeted the information with Spanish expressions to the effect that "they can not come to the bush."

The arrival of the United States squadron was a spectacular and impressive feature of the day, and the presence of the warships suggests evidences of intervention.

Taft and Bacon have practically abandoned hope of finding a middle ground, and fear that a decision in

ROBERT BACON.

favor of either side would result in no more than temporary tranquility for the island. It is their belief that occupation is the only way to end the civil warfare, and it is not denied that intervention must be followed by sovereignty.

A demonstration was made by armed revolutionists within a mile of the scene of the peace conferences. General Acosta with 300 insurgents encamped at La Lisa, west of Minister Morgan's villa at Mariano, and half a mile eastward were rural guards, militia and mounted police. The object of the insurgents in coming so close was to show Secretary Taft how completely Havana is in their grasp. Pino Guerra's augmented force is only a short distance away. He was advancing to encamp just outside of Mariano when the fact was called to the attention of Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft was greatly displeased and Senator Zayas and Charles Hernande, former postmaster of Havana, were dispatched to meet Guerra, with the result that the latter turned back. He will take his command to a point 10 or 15 miles south of Havana and there await the decision of the mediators.

Vice President Mendez Capote submitted to Secretary Taft a resolution adopted by the Moderate party, as follows: "Resolved, that we submit absolutely to the United States mediatory commission on condition that the rebels surrender their arms legally, promise to accept and comply with such decision, whatever it may be." Secretary Taft filed the resolution without comment.

The rumor is abroad that President Palma, members of his cabinet and representatives and senators elected last December will resign, thus conceding practically all the insurgents have been contending for and opening a way for the settlement of the difficulty without intervention. President Palma declined to be interviewed on the subject, and other members of the government stoutly denied the rumor.

The truce between the opposing forces continues. The government, however, is moving troops toward the city, and the rebel force under Pino Guerra is coming rapidly toward Havana to connect with the rebels surrounding the capital. It is understood that Secretary Taft sent a gloomy message to President Roosevelt, saying that private reports received by him from the interior are to the effect that a state bordering on anarchy prevails throughout almost the entire island, exception being made of the sections on the coast. It is known that Secretary Taft decided absolutely not to treat with armed rebel forces. This is taken to mean that intervention and occupation by the United States must inevitably follow.

In a measure Mr. Taft's decision may be due to the attitude of the Cuban government, which refuses such recognition of the rebels as would be implied through the intermediary of the United States. The intervention contemplated would mean taking over the affairs of the entire island pending some final settlement.

Secretary Taft heard testimony on the situation given by the committee of ten Americans selected for this purpose at the meeting held here Sept. 18. He also heard General Freyre Andrade and Alfredo Zayas. The latter outlined the claims of the Liberals.

Secretary Taft's advices from the interior are that the people are controlled by neither the government nor the Liberals, but are simply dissatisfied with conditions in general.

Secretary Taft cabled to President Roosevelt regarding the gravity of the situation, and Mr. Roosevelt is expected to dictate the future program of his commissioners.

An impartial canvass among Cubans in high positions and representing the most important commercial and financial interests here showed that it is practically the unanimous opinion that intervention alone can afford a guarantee of restoring and maintaining peace.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Intervention Wanted to Restore Order, Followed by Annexation.

Washington, Sept. 22.—On account of the obstacles in the way of Secretary Taft's negotiations at Havana, great desire is manifest here to know the true condition of affairs in Cuba.

The whole situation is summed up in the statement that every body, individual or corporation, domestic or foreign, wants intervention to restore order, and then annexation to preserve it.

The straits to which the government has been reduced in meeting the emergency is illustrated by the fact that in order to get sufficient funds to carry on its program of defense money is being spent without regard to legal restrictions. Any money available is being used regardless of the purpose for which it was appropriated.

Advices received here of a most authentic origin positively assert that the present insurrection can last indefinitely because of the fact that neither the insurgents nor the government is able to overthrow the other. All business interests, it is declared, want intervention, while the insurgents are opposed to it because they want offices, which intervention would not bring. Trade is dead. Six weeks more of the present state of affairs, it is stated, will mean ruin for the tobacco crop and immense loss in the next sugar crop.

According to information received here the insurrectos are without any military organization. They operate in "gangs" which, it is stated, is the best way for their purpose and for the end they have in view. They practically are without money and obtain their subsistence off the country, where the great majority of the people sympathize with them. No permanent interests, it is stated, are supplying them money.

The extent to which the insurrection has gained ground is shown in the fact the insurgent forces far outnumber those of the government and are of better fighting quality, but the latter are better armed and equipped. The situation has assumed such an aspect that foreigners have advised their governments of the extent of the damages suffered by them, particularly English and German citizens.

President Directs Taft.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Direct telegraphic communication was established between Havana and Oyster Bay, N. Y., in order that Secretary Taft may promptly report to President Roosevelt the progress of negotiations under way in the Cuban capital for a cessation of hostilities and pacification of the Cuban republic. The establishment of this means of communication enables the president to keep informed of all the details of the situation and explains why Taft and Bacon have not made reports to the departments in this city. It also indicates that the president knows all about the character of the peace negotiations in Havana and that Secretary Taft has the president's advice in each important step he takes.

Funston Off For Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 22. — General Funston left here for Cuba. In order that there might be no misunderstanding in the matter General Bell, chief of staff, sent a cable message to Secretary Taft at Havana notifying him of the arrival in Washington of General Funston and asking his wishse with regard to further movements of that officer. General Bell received a reply from Secretary Taft saying that he desired to have Funston report to him at Havana at his earliest convenience. Funston and Lieutenant Mitchell, his aide, will arrive at Havana Tuesday.

Dozen Warships In Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 22.—It is not the present intention of the navy department to order any more war vessels to Cuba. Including those in Cuban waters and en route there are a dozen warships destined for service in Cuba.

None is to be deemed free who has not perfect self command.—Pythagoras.

PLURAL WIFE IS A MOTHER

Therefore Head of Mormon Church Will Be Prosecuted.

SALT LAKE CITY SENSATION

Joseph F. Smith Said to Be Maintaining Unlawful Relations With His Fifth Wife and the Other Four Wives, Senator Smoot, Governor of Utah and Apostles Are Witnesses.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 22.—All because a child was born to Joseph F. Smith by one of his plural wives there is trouble ahead for the head of the Mormon church.

P. P. Christensen, attorney of Salt Lake county, was cited to appear Sept. 26 in the criminal division of the state court and show why he should not direct the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, on a charge of sustaining unlawful relations with one of his five wives.

The citation was issued on the petition of Charles Mostyn Owen, who has been active in gathering testimony against Senator Smoot in the proceedings before the United States senate committee on privileges and elections. Sept. 11 Owen appeared before a justice of the peace and swore to a complaint making a statutory charge against Smith based upon the fact that May 21 Smith's forty-third child was born to Mary T. Schwartz Smith, the Mormon president's fifth wife, at her home.

Under the law the warrant could not be issued except on the approval of the county attorney. The complaint was permitted to rest in the county attorney's office without action, and it was commonly understood that there would be no prosecution of the Mormon president by direction of the county attorney.

Friends of Mr. Christensen charged that the filing of the complaint was an attempt on the part of the anti-Mormons to embarrass him in his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congressman. Christensen was defeated for the nomination in Thursday's convention by Congressman Howell.

As witnesses to the fact the complainant cited the four other wives of Smith and several apostles and leaders of the Mormon church, including Senator Smoot and Governor Cutler. On account of the prominence of all the parties interested and involved the birth of this child is furnishing the Mormon capitol its chief sensation since the beginning of the contest against Senator Smoot.

BALL'S CAPTURE

Leads to Indictment of Posse on a Charge of Murder.

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 22.—The grand jury of Lee county, Va., returned indictments against Kentucky officials who captured Frank Ball at Rosehill, Va., Aug. 9, after a battle in which John Lee, a member of Ball's gang, was shot and killed. They are charged with the murder of Lee. The men indicted are Rice W. Johnson, sheriff of Bell county, Ky.; R. I. Givens, N. J. Wilburn, John Glinn of Middlesboro, Ky.; James Rollins, Ike Van Bibber and John Wilson of Pineville, Ky., all deputy sheriffs, summoned by Johnson to assist in Ball's capture. Requisitions will be asked for the men.

Frank Ball was in jail charged with the murder of Jack Bolen, a barber, and escaped from jail. He lived in the hills several months and the posse was organized to effect his capture. Ball's father is sheriff of Lee county.

Fairbanks Laid Cornerstone.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Vice President Fairbanks laid the cornerstone of Chicago's new county building, which will be the largest courthouse in the world, and was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the board of commissioners of Cook county at the Auditorium hotel.

Shot His Wife's Friend.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 22. — B. F. Hedrick, conductor on the Southern railway, shot and instantly killed G. C. Whitaker, a flagman, at Spencer. The trouble arose over Whitaker's alleged intimacy with Hedrick's wife. Hedrick surrendered.

Soldier Suicided.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 22. — Despondent over the loss of prestige and rank, acting drum major, Thomas M. Doherty, Fourth United States infantry, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Fort Thomas. Doherty was color sergeant up until a few days ago, when he was reduced to acting drum major. He served in Cuba and in the Philippines. For bravery at the charge up San Juan hill in the Santiago campaign he was awarded a medal of honor by congress.

Trial of Terrorists In Poland.

Kielce, Sept. 22.—For the first time in Poland a field courtmartial tried, condemned and sent to execution two terrorists.

POLITICAL TIPS.

Party Doings In the Several States Where Murphy Stands.

New York, Sept. 22.—James K. Maguire, former mayor of Syracuse, visited Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, to protest against the candidacy of Martin F. Dillon of Syracuse for the Democratic nomination for attorney general. Mr. Murphy declared positively that, notwithstanding all the talk of an understanding between him and W. R. Hearst, he was not committed to Hearst or to any other candidate. "What is more," he added, "I will not commit myself till the Tammany caucus is held in Buffalo Monday night." In answer to other questions Murphy repeated his statement that "there is plenty of sentiment in Tammany Hall for Hearst and none for Jerome." When the Sulzer committee called Murphy was urged not to commit his following to the support of Hearst. The Tammany leader said in response that he would be glad to see Sulzer nominated, but declared he was not in a position to make any stand for or against anybody at present. "Whoever is nominated will have my hearty support," said Murphy.

Gibboney Withdrew.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—D. C. Gibboney, City party nominee for the office of district attorney, in a letter to Franklin S. Edmonds, chairman of the convention, declined the nomination. tion. Mr. Gibboney said in his letter that the mayor furnished three specific affidavits of votes bought in last Thursday's convention, and that he could not accept a nomination the integrity of which is questioned even in part.

Both Ruled Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept 22.—The certificates of nomination of Congressmen Henry W. Palmer and Dr. B J. Cobleigh, rival Republican candidates for congress in the Luzerne district, were declared invalid by the Dauphin county court. The court finds that neither candidate had sufficient votes in the Republican convention to entitle him to claim the nomination, and therefore both nominations were unlawful.

Bailey on Defensive.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Senator Bailey of Texas arived here from Washington on his way home at Gainesville, Tex. He declined to say anything regarding the movement of the Harris county good government club of Texas to defeat his re-election. "What I have to say regarding that," he said, "will be said when I get to Texas and on the stump, not in the newspapers."

Campbell Not a Candidate.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 22. — Peter Schwab, the brewer and politician, who is a close friend of former Governor James E. Campell, in a statement said that he was convinced that Mr. Campbell would decline to return to Hamilton and accept the Third district congressional nomination.

Smoke Nuisance.

New York, Sept. 22.—W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central railroad, was arrested by order of the health officer. He was charged with permitting the use of soft coal by the locomotives and roundhouses of the company in the borough of the Bronx. Dr. Darlington consented to allow the foreman of the roundhouse to appear in court in his place.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $3 75@6 95; cows, $2 70@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 50@5 75; lambs, $6 00@7 75; yearlings, $5 75@6 15. Calves—$3 00@8 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 35@6 45, medium to good heavy, $6 15@6 25; butcher weights, $6 50@6 60; good to choice mixed, $6 25@6 50, packing, $5 50@6 25; pigs, $5 70@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 71@74½c. Oats—No. 2, 32½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@6 15, shipping steers, $4 75@5 25; butcher cattle, $4 75@5 00; heifers, $3 25@5 00; fat cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 25@4 00; milkers and springers, $30 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25, wethers, $5 75@6 00; mixed, $5 50@6 50, ewes, $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $5 00@7 85. Calves—Best, $9 00@9 50. Hogs—Heavies, $6 60; mediums, $6 85@6 95; Yorkers, $6 90@6 95; pigs, $6 80@6 85; roughs, $5 25@5 60; stags, $4 00@5 00

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 90; prime, $5 40@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 65@5 00; heifers, $2 50@4 25; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 75; fresch cows and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 60@5 75; good mixed, $5 25@5 50; lambs, $4 50@7 65. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 75@6 80; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6 85@6 90; light Yorkers, $6 80@6 90; pigs, $6 70@6 75.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Prime dry-fed steers, $5 35@5 60; heifers, $2 75@3 50, fat cows, $3 00@3 65; bulls, $2 75@3 00; milkers and springers, $15 00@46 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 50; mixed sheep, $4 75@5 25; wethers, $5 00@5 25; ewes, $5 00 down. Calves—$8 00 down. Hogs—Yorkers, $6 75; mediums, $6 70; pigs, $6 50, stags, $4 00@4 50; roughs, $5 00@5 50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 73½@74½c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 49@49½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 34½@35c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Lard—$8 40. Bulk meats—$9 00. Bacon—$10 25. Hogs—$5 50@6 65. Cattle—$2 00@5 35. Sheep—2 50@4 75. Lambs—$ 00@7 50.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 78½c. Corn—No. 2, 56½c. Oats—Mixed, 37½c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 74c; corn, 50½c; oats, 35¼c; rye, 59c; cloverseed, $7 87½.

An Explanation Wanted.

"I'd like to know," began the thoughtful boarder.

"Would like to know what?" asked the boarder who knew it all.

"I'd like to know how 'matches are made in heaven' when they keep all the brimstone in the other place."—Chicago News.

TWO OPINIONS ON EXPLOSION

Which May Never Be Settled by the People of Jellico.

NO DOUBT ABOUT RESULTS

Fatalities Will Not Be Less Than Twelve While 200 Were Hurt, Some of Them Seriously — Damage Estimated at $500,000 — Several Buildings Completely Wrecked.

Jellico, Ky., Sept. 22. — There can always be something to talk about in this town, divided as it is by a state line, and now divided in opinion as to what was the real cause of the dynamite explosion at the Southern railway depot, but there can be no doubt as to the disastrous results of the explosion. The loss of life will be not less than 12, and the aggregate damage will be fully $500,000.

Two causes are assigned for the explosion. One is that three parties were shooting at a mark on the car and that a bullet entered the car and caused the explosion. The other is that while the car was standing on a sidetrack a carload of pig iron was switched against it and that the impast caused the explosion.

Among the buildings totally destroyed were the Armour company's warehouse; the Jung Brewing company's warehouse; Pinnacle Brewing company's warehouse; oil tank and warehouse of Kentucky Consumers' Oil company, and the Standard Oil company's warehouse. Beside the two damaged hotels, the Jellico Furniture company's building collapsed and the stock of the Smith Dry Goods company was practically ruined, although the building which it occupied, the Cumberland opera house, the finest structure in Jellico, escaped with little damage. Fully 20 other firms sustained damages.

Jellico is on Tennessee-Kentucky line, about 60 miles from Knoxville, the main business portion of the town being on the Tennessee side. The explosion was on the Kentucky side. The depot of the Southern railway was wholly wrecked. Two hotels, the Glenmorgan and the Carmathian, were badly wrecked, the third story of the latter being wholly destroyed. The list of injured will number 200, counting those slightly hurt.

TOOK LID OFF.

Opposition to LaFollette by Railroad Put In the Record.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22. — In his efforts to determine for the shippers of Hastings, Minn., whether the coal rate from Duluth and Superior was excessive before the state railroad warehouse commission James Manahan, attorney for the shippers, attempted to get an admission from A. W. Trenholm, manager of the Omaha road, that the Omaha company sent an attorney to work against Senator LaFollette in the Wisconsin election. The question was objected to, and the objection was sustained.

The state railway and warehouse commission, which is conducting a hearing regarding the reasonableness of commodity rates, decided to "take the lid off" with reference to testimony which Manahan is endeavoring to get into the record concerning money alleged to have been spent by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad in an attempt to defeat Senator LaFollette in his last gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Manahan questioned Trenholm regarding the operations of Solon Perrin, an attorney, who is said to have been employed by the road to conduct the fight against LaFollette in northern Wisconsin. Trenholm admitted that Perrin was so employed.

Peonage Conviction.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sept. 22.—The jury in the Smith case returned a verdict of guilty against Charles M. Smith and Charles M. Smith, Jr., and the five tenants on their farms, on the eleventh of the 44 counts in the peonage case. This count refers to John Reed, the negro who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, and escaped from the shack on the Smith farm by sawing his way through the floor at night. He was the strongest negro witness for the government. A motion for a new trial was filed and overruled. Sentences were pronounced as follows: Charles M. Smith, three years and six months in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a fine of $5,000 and costs; Charles M. Smith, Jr., two years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 and costs; Ben Stone and Ben Reids, each one year and six months and $100 fine; W. Lee Rogers and William Woods, each two years and six months and $100 fine; Floyd Woods, two years and six months and $100 fine. James Smith and Rex Smith were acquitted.

Jockey Killed.

New York, Sept. 22. — Bertrand Freishon, 16, of New Orleans, a jockey, was killed in a race at Gravesend, and C. Ross, another jockey, had his skull fractured. The horse Freishon was riding fell and the horse Ross was riding fell over him.

OHIO OLIO.

What's Doing In the Buckeye State. Commission on Taxation.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22. — Governor Harris appointed the following commission to investigate and recommend such changes in the taxation laws of the state as may be deemed necessary to secure a more equitable and satisfactory distribution of taxes: Attorney General Wade Ellis (Rep.); Thos. H. Hogsett, Cleveland (Dem.); H. C. Cassatt, Cincinnatt (Rep.); Atlee Pomerine, Canton (Dem.); George E. Martin, Lancaster (Rep). The commission will serve without pay, as no provision is made by the state to reimburse it for any expense.

When the report is received by Governor Harris he will transmit it to the legislature at its next session with such recommendations as he considers necessary. The lawmakers are expected to use it as the basis for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters at the next election, when members of the legislature are chosen.

Traction Line Extension.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22.—It was reported that J. A. Vandegrift, C E. Paist and W. C. Neuhaus of Philadelphia concluded negotiations to purchase the traction line between Delaware and Magnetic Springs and propose to extend it to Larue to connect with the Lima, Kenton and Marion electric line. At a meeting of the Lima, Kenton and Marion stockholders the capital stock of the company was increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Double Tragedy.

Dayton, O., Sept. 22.—Alonzo Milliard, while laboring under a fit of jealousy, shot his wife, Susan Milliard, and then turned the revolver upon himself. The bullet intended for the wife's heart was too high and made a wound in her shoulder. The bullet fired by Milliard into his own skull penetrated his head just above the right ear and may prove fatal.

Carbolic Acid Explosion.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 22. — By the explosion of a carboy of carbolic acid at the plant of the Republic Rubber company Samuel Ciocco and James Dana were seriously if not fatally burned, and Elmer Beye and W. G. Beye were slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Sweet Marie Lowers Record.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22.— Sweet Marie trotted a mile in 2:02, a quarter of a second better than the Cresceus record made here in 1901, and lowering her own record of 2:03¾. Sweet Marie was paced by a runner but there was no windshield to help her.

Train Killed Two Workmen.

Salem, O., Sept. 22.—When a fast Pennsylvania train hit a gang of Roumanian section men at Sebring Alcora Datts and John Maree were literally ground to pieces. The others escaped injury.

Will Bury at Cincinnati.

Marseilles, Sept. 22.—The body of Miss Charlotte Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, who was killed in an automobile accident near St. Martin de Crau Thursday, will be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

Trial of Anarchists at Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 22. — At the trial of those implicated in the bomb throwing during the royal wedding festivities May 31, in the assize court, the prosecutor will demand the death sentence in the case of Ferras, alias Avino, and nine years' imprisonment in the case of Editor Mackens, who assisted in the flight of Morales, the bomb thrower, who killed himself.

Lyne Dismounts.

New York, Sept. 22.—Lucien Lyne, one of the prominent jockeys in this country, decided to give up riding. He has grown so rapidly of late that it was by the most severe methods he could keep his weight down to 120 pounds.

Mongolia Floated.

Honolulu, Sept. 22.—The steamer Mongolia, which went ashore on Midway island, was floated Friday. She is expected to reach here under her own steam.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in St. Paul next September.

Tornado in Minnesota destroyed 11 buildings in vicinity of Springfield. No lives lost.

Will of Russell Sage proved without contest. Mrs. Sage settled with heirs by doubling their inheritance.

Failures in the United States during the week were 200, against 206 same week last year; in Canada 6 against 34 last year.

General James C. Hill, 76, a Confederate officer and first railroad commissioner of Virginia, died at his home in Scottsville, Va.

The entire fleet of 600 fishing junks was lost in the typhoon at Hongkong, which increases the mortality to ten thousand persons.

Premature explosion of dynamite killed five and injured six of construction gang on Grand Trunk Pacific railway near Finmark, New Ontario, Can.

At the Wrong Counter.

The lady who went to the book department of a big modern store and inquired for "Crabbe's Tales" was told that fish and provisions were on the ground floor.—Boston Herald.

THE GOORALS OF POLAND.

Honest, Hospitable and Brave, but Obstinate and Quarrelsome.

The character of the goorals has nothing in common with the humble peasants of the low country. In their good qualities and faults they rather resemble the proud noblemen of Poland. They are vivacious, honest, hospitable and full of pride, bravery and chivalry, on which one may always count. But their defects are grave. Obstinacy and quarrels lead them often to bloody fights, the lack of thrift is frequent among them and superstitions haunt them at every step. They love nature and in their songs praise their gigantic peaks, spruce forests and the clouds and rain. They build their houses facing Tatra, which they constantly observe and consult about weather conditions. A gooral cannot live without his mountains, and if he sometimes leaves them homesickness will soon bring him back.

They are very religious, but their Christian faith is mixed with old superstitions, and the Roman Catholic rites are mingled with weird, often very picturesque, usages which have their origin in the old Slavonic paganism. So, for instance, on St. John's night Sobotka is celebrated by burning bonfires on fields and hills and by dancing, a festivity which in pagan times was held on the summer solstice in honor of Sviatovit, the god of sun, fire and love.

On Easter holidays from every house various kinds of food are brought into the church to be blessed by the priest, or the priest, accompanied by a sexton, goes to the house, where on a long, white covered table cake, eggs and venison await his blessing. This is called swiocone. The table remains covered with food for a week to await all friends of the house that may come.

The Polish tongue among the mountaineers has pleasant, soft inflections, and their dialect resembles the old Polish of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The picturesque and practical costume of the goorals consists of a coarse linen shirt fastened with a brass brooch; a serdak, which is a sleeveless sheepskin jacket of a reddish color, richly decorated with applique ornaments of colored leather and silk embroidery and lined with fur; tight fitting trousers of coarse, whitish, homemade woolen cloth, and a cloak called tsuha, worn usually over one shoulder. A black felt hat shaped like a mushroom and soft leather sandals (perpee) complete a costume that weighs from thirty-five to thirty-eight pounds, but is a good protection against cold and the rain which in these regions is frequent, for twenty days in a month are at least drizzly.—W. T. Benda in Century.

Unsuspected Art.

"Did you know that forestry is really a branch of art?"

"No. How so?"

"In its wood cuts, you know."—Baltimore American.

The Unsatisfied Bachelor.

"I have not married so I may have a quiet life," said the bachelor. "Had I married a good wife I would have been afraid to lose her; a bad one, I would have been unhappy. Had I taken a poor girl we would have lived wretchedly; a rich one, and she would have had cause to taunt me with her money. Had she been ugly I could not have loved her; beautiful, and I would have been eternally jealous. Therefore I have not married, and yet life is a nuisance."—New York Press.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT DETROIT—					R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—5	6	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4	13	2

Batteries—Siever and Schmidt; Smith, Kitson and Wakefield.

AT ST. LOUIS—									R.	H.	E.
St Louis	3	0	1	2	3	0	2	*—11	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3	7	3

Batteries—Pelty and Spencer; Waddell, Cunningham and Byrnes.

AT CHICAGO—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—3	6	1
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3—6	9	3

Batteries — Walsh and Roth; Chesbro, Orth and Kleinow and McGuire.

Second game:									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	2
New York	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4—11	11	0

Batteries—Owen and Roth; Hogg and McGuire.

AT CLEVELAND—									R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	*—5	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	4	1

Batteries—Hess and Bemis; Winter and Armbruster.

Second game:										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	5	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—4	10	0

Batteries — Townsend and Clarke; Young and Carrigan

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y.	84	53	.613	St. L.	68	68	.500
Chica.	83	53	.610	Det't.	62	74	.456
Cleve.	79	59	.572	Wash.	57	87	.374
Phila.	75	60	.555	Bost.	46	96	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	7	1

Batteries — Wicker and Schlei; Sparks and Dooin.

AT BROOKLYN—									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	5	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	*—3	8	2

Batteries—Thompson, Karger and Marshall; Pastorius and Ritter.

AT NEW YORK—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5	11	3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4	5	3

Batteries—Overall and Kling; Ames, Taylor, Ferguson and Bresnahan.

AT BOSTON—									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	*—5	12	3
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries — Dorner and O'Neill; Willis and Gibson.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica.	107	34	.759	Cin'ti.	63	80	.441
N. Y.	89	51	.636	Brook.	58	81	.419
Pitts.	85	54	.612	St. L.	50	93	.352
Phila.	46	75	.464	Bost.	45	95	.321

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hasman, of North Mill street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, of Columbia Heights, a daughter.

Miss Beulah Richards, of Uniontown, is the guest of the Misses Iva and Ida Klein, in West Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Volkmor entertained a party of friends at their home, northwest of the city, on Thursday.

Mrs. Oscar Fox, of East Clarksfield, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bowers, in Park street.

Miss Rhoda R. Royer has gone to Pittsburg and Coraopolis, Pa., to spend five weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Richard Siebert, a well known young man of the city, has entered Capital university at Columbus to study for the Lutheran ministry.

Philip Mickens, of North Erie street, was called to Limaville Saturday by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Amy Mickens.

Mrs. E. F. Snyder and sons, John and Carvill, of Chicago, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Barth, in West Cherry street.

Edwin P. Kirchhofer left Saturday morning for Fairmont, W. Va., where he has taken a position in the mechanical department of the Fairmont Coal Company.

A. A. Hammersmith, who has completed his course in St. John's College, at Toledo, left Friday morning for Ann Arbor, to enter the literary department of the University of Mich.

While canning tomatoes at her home in South street, Wednesday afternoon, the clothing of Miss Lily Zeller caught fire from the stove. She received several bad burns on her hands and arms.

The Wooster agricultural experiment station advises the sowing of wheat early or late without fear of the Hessian fly. They regard early sowing of more importance to the crop than the meance of the destruction by the fly.

A Philadelphia company is about to begin the construction of a cold storage plant at Orrville. A three-story building 50x150 feet in size is to be built and equipt with machinery at a cost of from $18,000 to $20,000 and employing about twenty-five hands.

An ice cream supper was given in honor of Mrs. Harris Jones, of Knoxville, Tenn., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allie, 87 East Tremont street, Wednesday evening. Mr. Allie is assistant foreman for the Central Telephone Company and about forty employes of the company were present.

Major E. F. Taggart, of Orrville, who was recntly promoted to major in the regular army, has been transferred from the Eighth regulars to the Twenty-fourth infantry, which is a colored regiment, and is stationed on the island of Mati, one of the Philippine group.

Miss Nellie Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keller, of 52 West South street, and Mr. Leo Pfister, of this city, were married at St. Mary's church at 8:30 Thursday morning, the Rev. Leo Reinartz officiating. Miss Ellen Kracker served as bridesmaid, Mr. Charles Pfister as best man.

Joseph Kaley has received news of the death of his brother, Simon Kaley, at St. Louis, who was in his seventy-fifth year and was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted in Massillon at the beginning of the war. The deceased was also a brother of Mrs. Sarah Benner, of this city. His wife and three sons survive.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ellen Lewis, who died in Cleveland and whose body arrived here Thursday evening, was held from the residence of the deceased's daughter, Mrs. H Richardson, 74 Clay street, at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, the officer in charge of the Salvation Army officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

William Eberhardt, a farmer, had his left arm sprained above the elbow and sustained other painful injuries Friday afternoon in an accident at his home on the Youngstown Hill road. In descending a stairway, leading from the granary to the barn, he lost his balance and fell a distance of several feet landing heavily on the floor.

Miss Olivia Switter, daughter of Mrs. Mary Switter, and Mr. Silas W. Snyder, both of Massillon, were quietly married by the Rev. L. H. Burry at the parsonage of St. Paul's church Thursday evening. A wedding supper followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McMichael, in Muskingum street. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will live in West Charles street.

A public library is being talked of for Canal Dover. The American Sheet Steel Company has for the past four years maintained a library and reading room there for the benefit of its employes. It has announced that this will be abandoned on October 1, and that the books and furniture will be presented to the city if provision is made to maintain a library. The city council is considering the question of erecting a building for the purpose.

During the session of circuit court which convenes at Wooster next week, a petition in error filed by the attorneys for Mrs. Grace Viola Taggart will be argued. It is expected that Attorney James Sterling, of Canton, will appear in behalf of Captain Taggart to reply to the argument of Judge Smyser for Mrs. Taggart. The petition is one filed some time ago setting forth an answer to allegations made by the captain's attorneys concerning Mrs. Taggart's flight with the two Taggart boys and the charge that she is in contempt of court.

The state school commissioner is perforce quite a traveler. To perform his duties he must cover every part of the state. Commissioner E. A. Jones, who has just concluded his teachers' institute work, has traveled over nine thousand miles, all, of course, within the state of Ohio, since April 24. Part of this was in attendance upon commencements, but he attended thirty-four teachers' institutes in as many counties, and was accidentally prevented from attending two others after he had almost reached them. In addition to these meetings he attended the teachers' conference at Athens, at New Concord and at Miami college. Mr. Jones is now spending his vacation at Asheville, N. C., and at Lake Coxeway, which is in the region known as the "Amber country."

Prof. John B. Eberly, founder of the normal school at Smithville, in Wayne county, died at his home in Smithville Thursday morning, aged 70 years. Prof. Eberly was a graduate of Mt. Union college, and for more than fifty years has been engaged in teaching. In 1865 he organized the Smithville school, and from that institution sent out five thousand young men and women as teachers. He had in recent years organized what is known as the Point Breeze Chautauqua, held on the beautiful grounds located on the old home farm near Smithville. Started in a small way, the Chautauqua, an annual affair, has grown from year to year in a way that was gratifying to the organizer and to the people of the village who profited in many ways as a result of the great throngs that were annually drawn to the grounds by the high class entertainment provided from year to year.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELLEN LEWIS.

Mrs. Ellen Lewis, aged 80 years, a well known Massillon resident, died Wednesday at the home of Guy Featheringham, in Cleveland, where she was visiting. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Devon and Mrs. Richardson, of this city.

MRS. ELLA ENGLISH.

Mrs. Ella English, wife of J. Edward English, aged 40 years, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning at the family home, 93 Henry street, of a complication of diseases. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ramsey, of Wilmot, and spent her entire life in this section, where she was well known in social and church circles. She was a member of the Wesley M. E. church and a faithful worker in all its branches. Mr. and Mrs. English were married in October, 1888. The deceased is survived by her husband, one son, Roy English, one daughter, Edna English, her aged mother, one brother and three sisters. Mrs. English had been ill several months but bore her affliction with patience and fortitude. The funeral will be held from the late home Sunday afternoon at 1:15 and from the Wesley M. E. church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. V. W. Wagar will have charge of the services and will be assisted by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, of Mansfield, a former pastor here. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MISS ELIZABETH DEIGHTON.

Miss Elizabeth Deighton, aged 17 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deighton, of Grove's Patch, died on Wednesday evening. Death was caused by consumption. The deceased was a well known member of Myers church and a great favorite in the neighborhood. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon. The service at the house will commence at 1 o'clock and from Myers church at 2.

GEORGE A. DONALD.

George A. Donald, son of the late Mary A. Donald, died at his home in Cuba, Ill., on Thursday afternoon. Mr Donald was known in Massillon, having been raised on a farm two miles north of Youngstown Hill. At the time of his death he was superintendent of a large coal mining company in Cuba, Ill. Mr. Donald is survived by a wife and two children. He is also survived by the following brothers and sisters, who live in this vicinity: Messrs. John and James Donald, of Canton; Mrs. R. W. Buttermore, of this city, and Mrs. John Lavlers, of Dalton.

Bad breath, coated tongue, a languid feeling, is entirely unnatural. Your lazy liver and bowels need a tonic. The best soothing tonic to every organ is Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

GOOD BUSINESS DURING YEAR.

Increased Capital Stock Has Been Subscribed For.

BY PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.

The Russell & Company Has Extended Its Business Around the World—Big Engines are in Demand for Heavy Work.

With reference to the increasing of the capital stock of The Russell & Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000, a member of the firm said Thursday that all the increased capital stock has been subscribed for and taken by the present stockholders. This concern had had a good business during the past season, so far as volume is concerned, and is receiving very flattering reports of the general utility engines and steam road locomotives which have recently been designed and introduced, and now has orders for quite a number of these for shipment to different points in this country, Mexico and some foreign countries.

The general utility engines have quite a number of special patented features that make them particularly adapted for hauling and they are being sold to saw mill and lumber companies for transporting their material from the mill to the railroads and for hauling all other kinds of material imaginable. Special heavy steel wagons are made for hauling logs, lumber, stone, sugar, coffee, sugarcane, broken stone, etc., and these are sold in connection with the engine.

The large steam road locomotive is a wonderful piece of mechanism and is capable of developing one hundred and fifty indicated horse power. It is built of steel throughout, having steel boiler, steel axles, shafting, gearing, etc., and is steered by steam power. It has a two-speed device so that in hauling heavy loads the speed can be reduced to two miles per hour, and when running light or empty the speed can immediately be changed to four miles per hour. It is equipt with drums and cables which can be used for almost any purpose, but especially for helping the engine out of bad places. This monster engine weighs, with water and fuel, about 50,000 pounds. One of these largest size steam road locomotives is now being tested about the shop and on Saturday will be shipt, together with three fifteen-ton special hauling wagons, to Santo Domingo, where the train will be used for hauling wood fibre from the mill to the port where this material is loaded on vessels for shipment to New York. The company now has orders for five other large locomotives of this kind—one going to Hot Springs, Ark., another to Mullins, S. C., and the three others to different points in Mexico. It has orders for some twenty of the general utility engines over present stock, and these must be built within the next few weeks for shipment to different points in this country from California to Maine. Quite a number of these are sold to large lumber companies for transporting lumber and logs, while others are to be used for plowing in the West and Northwest.

The company is doing considerable advertising in export journals with a view to working up a foreign trade on this class of goods, and, judging from the number of inquiries that they are now receiving, they will eventually have a good export business in this line.

MINERS GO TO WORK.

Settlement Made Regarding the Penman Question.

President Gorman, of the [illegible] union, spent Thursday evening in Massillon and conferred with J. C. Haring concerning the trouble at the Penman mine, where the miners refused to work last Monday because of a misunderstanding concerning the dual position taken by an assistant superintendent, who at times ran the engine and took the place of an engineer, but did not belong to the union.

Mr. Haring told Mr. Gorman that the company had nothing to do with the case, as it was a matter wholly in the province of the miners' union to decide whether employes were eligible to membership. President Gorman coincided in this view and called off the strike. He will take up the question with the miners. The miners will return to work as soon as cars are placed at the mine. This is expected to be done for Saturday's work.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it

COURT CALENDAR.

Cases to be Tried by Judge Harter This Week.

Judge Henry Harter will be the only common pleas judge to hold session in this county this week, as Judge Ambler goes to Carrollton for a stay of at least several weeks, disposing of cases on the docket in that county. The assignment of next week's work before Judge Harter follows:

ROOM NO. 1—JUDGE HARTER.

Monday — Motions; Equity cases, Heckman vs Maser et al; Blackburn vs Blackburn; Raynolds vs Lothamer; Haines vs Hines.

Tuesday—Dulabahm vs C.-A. Railway Company; Raynolds vs Grant et al; Hughes vs C.-A. Railway Company; Reemsnyder's Receiver vs Balizet; Schelling vs Schelling.

Wednesday—Williamson vs Dickerson et al; Commissioners vs C.-A. Railway Company; Canton Light, Heat and Power Company vs Citizens' Light, Heat and Power Company; Nighman vs City of Canton et al; Rich vs Rich et al.

Thursday—Strayer vs Insurance Company; Yingling et al vs Yingling et al; People's Building and Loan Company vs Denfie.

Friday—Loefller vs Chippewa S. and S. Company; Hagen vs Hagen; C.-A. Railway Company vs Canton; Hattery vs Canton State Bank; Canton vs C.-A. Railway Company; In re Sheet Metal Special Company.

OCCASION WAS A HAPPY ONE.

The Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Burry Thrice Surprised.

THEIR WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Several Pastors of the Conference and Their Wives Called and Prepared a Wedding Supper — Congregation in the Evening.

Thursday was the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Burry, and during the afternoon and evening they were generously reminded of the fact by both clergy and laity. The occasion was a series of surprizes.

During the afternoon fourteen Lutheran ministers, accompanied by their wives, all members of this conference, called at the Burry home and proceeded to take charge of arrangements, to the utter surprize of the Rev. and Mrs. Burry. The guests brought baskets from which were taken an abundance to serve a wedding supper, the guests arranging two long tables, which were decorated with asters.

At the conclusion of the happy hour around the tables, the Rev. G. M. Schmucker, of Canton, presented the Rev. and Mrs. Burry with several pieces of silverware, the gift of the conference. Other pastors were asked to say a few words and the Rev. Mr. Burry closed the talk with an expression of thanks for the kind Providence that permitted him to continue his labors and for the many expressions of fellowship from his co-workers.

The shades of twilight had fallen when the supper had ended and the Rev. Mr. Burry was called to the church for a short time to perform a baptismal service. Upon his return to the parsonage he found about one hundred members of his congregation waiting for him. He and Mrs. Burry received the congratulations of the congregation. Fred H. Snyder presented a purse of silver from the congregation, and while the Rev. and Mrs. Burry were recovering from their second surprize the Rev. Mr. Schmucker presented them with still another purse of silver from the Ladies' Aid Society. The Rev. Mr. Burry endeavored to thank all for their remembrances, but the task was too great and he bade all to make themselves at home. Several musical selections were rendered.

The ministers present were: The Rev. G. M. Schmucker, the Rev. L. F. Meyer and the Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Schaub, of Canton; the Rev. B. F. Westenbarger, of Osnaburg; the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Lautenschlager, of Paris; the Rev. Jacob Barthelmas, of Canal Fulton, and the Rev. Luther Coffman pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel on the west side.

The Rev. G. M. Schmucker acted as toastmaster after supper, the following toasts being responded to: "College Days," Mr. Meyer; "The Minister's Wife," Mr. Lautenschlager; "The Pastor," Mr. Schaub; "Loyalty to the Synod," Mr. Barthelmas; "Our Conference," Mr. Westenbarger; "My Neighbor," Mr. Coffman. Mr. Burry responded to these toasts in a few words of characteristic eloquence.

JURY FOUND 24 TRUE BILLS.

Report Made After Session of Three Days.

JAMES CORNELIUS IS INDICTED.

The Confessed Murderer Must Answer to a First Degree Charge—An Alliance Physician Reindicted—Two Hundred Witnesses Testified.

Canton, Sept. 21.—After a session lasting a little over three days, the grand jury for the September term of court reported to Judge Harter Thursday afternoon, shortly before 2 o'clock.

Twenty-four indictments were returned, eight ignored and one continued. Chief among the bills was one charging James Cornelius with murder in the first degree, for the killing of his wife, Estella, on September 17.

Dr. A. C. Ball, of Alliance, was reindicted on the charge of having performed a criminal operation on Elizabeth McGuire.

During the session the grand jury examined 221 witnesses, covering 33 cases. In their report of the investigation of the county jail, a new door of hardened steel for the south entrance from which prisoners recently escaped, is recommended, along with the construction of a steel corridor from the second floor of the jail to the court house.

More liquor indictments were returned than by either of the two preceding juries which met in May and January. Eight indictments were returned against persons charged with violating the laws on this subject. One Cantonian was involved. Most of the liquor indictments were directed against individuals in the northern end of the county.

By evidence which the jurors secured thru testimony as brought out from witnesses by County Prosecutor Upham, every one of the recent county jail breakers who had not been indicted received penalty of such an instrument.

It is stated that the jurors would have reported Wednesday afternoon had it not been for an investigation into affairs of the city of Canton which took their attention for a day longer.

The grand jury, it is understood, precipitated the investigation on its own volition. City officials were subpenaed early Wednesday afternoon. A number of councilmen testified along with Auditor Ashbrook, Superintendent Ohliger, of the water works department, Members Lauffer and Munter, of the public service board, City Engineer Sarver and a number of others.

From a reliable source it was learned that the grand jury desired to secure data on the recent controversy with the Tod Company regarding the collection of daily penalty provided by contract between it and the city, on the question of the purchase of street sprinklers and the manner in which certain city appointive offices were filled.

Immediately after receiving the jury's report, Judge Harter dismist the panel, complimenting the jurors on their work. During the session the number of witnesses examined equaled the number of either of the other two sessions of which County Prosecutor Upham has had charge. The prosecutor received congratulations for the manner in which testimony was presented and for the absence of delay in producing evidence.

LIST OF INDICTMENTS.

James W. Cornelius, Canton, indicted for murder in first degree.

Dr. A. C. Ball, of Alliance, indicted for abortion upon Elizabeth McGuire, of Alliance.

Earl Ritchie, of Canton, indicted for shooting with intent to kill Steve Donohue, with count for shooting with intent to wound. Shooting occurred at Palm Garden July 10.

E. J. Urig, of Alliance, indicted for pointing and aiming firearm at his wife, Hazel Urig.

Mike Randall and William Smith, escaped jail prisoners, indicted for grand larceny for theft of $325.75 from Edward Shearer.

E. L. Huston, of Canton, indicted for rape upon Lilian Kling.

Humphrey Sullivan, indicted for cutting with intent to wound William T. Beck on September 10.

George Nelson indicted for assault and battery July 10 upon Earl Ritchie, in connection with Palm Garden fight.

Joseph Stoefkin and Fred Bruder escaped jail prisoners, for burglary and larceny at M. E. Lehman's cigar store in East Tuscarawas street.

C. M. Hall, escaped jail prisoner, indicted for grand larceny, for stealing gold watch and jewelry from M. C. Crosby residence in South Cleveland avenue.

William Kuhn and James Frew, indicted for horse stealing. Alleged to have stolen $125 horse from Martin Shanklin.

Jacob Weil indicted for obtaining goods by false pretense from William G. Miller, superintendent and general manager of Navarre Stoneware Company.

William Carroll, escaped jail prisoner, indicted for grand larceny for theft of sample cases from Newton Tea and Spice Company, of Cincinnati, and of personal property of William Callahan; total value $47.

C. Earl Martin, of Canton, indicted for non-support of minor child.

Martin L. Medley, indicted for assault with intent to kill upon Henry Matz.

SALOONISTS INDICTED.

Benjamin Bloomfield, three indictments for selling liquors to Charles Calumet, Joseph Bollia and Edward Wye, minors.

Charles Shedlock, indicted for carnal knowledge of Mary Kail.

George Schneider, Edward Clause and Otto Jaeggi indicted for keeping saloon open on Sunday.

Three indictments against Benjamin Bloomfield on same charge.

FORTY GUESTS FROM CANTON.

A Pleasant Gathering at Mrs. Barry Dudley's Residence.

M. E. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Entire Company Numbered Seventy-five—Canton Ladies Came Over on a Special Car —An Interesting Program.

The Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist church entertained about forty ladies of the First Methodist church of Canton Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Barry Dudley on the Plains. Mrs. Dudley had planned to have the entertainment out of doors, but the rainy afternoon made this impossible. The Canton ladies came over on a special car, taking them thru to their destination. At 2:30 thirty-five Massillon ladies left the interurban station in a heavy downpour (not the kind of weather for white suits, as one member said), and reached the Dudley residence rather dampened as to clothing but undampened in spirits.

After friendly greetings had been exchanged the program was opened by Mrs. Dudley, who read a Scripture lesson. Mrs. A. R. Chapman then led in prayer. Miss Edna Dielhenn rendered a piano solo, and after some responsive reading, led by Mrs. G. W. Kinne, Mrs. R. J. Pumphrey read an interesting paper by a member of the First Methodist church, Cleveland, on the subject "Our Islands." Miss Dielhenn followed this with another instrumental solo. After a short intermission Mrs. Frank Harrison gave a musical reading with a musical accompaniment by Mrs. Walter Webb. She responded to repeated calls for an encore with a short recitation, "How She Made Her First Cake." Refreshments were then served.

As a parting tribute to Mrs. Holmes, of Canton, who will soon leave for a new home among strangers, the company sang "Blest be the Tie that Binds." The Chautauqua salute was then given in honor of the Massillon auxiliary, and with many expressions of gratitude to Mrs. Dudley the ladies departed on their special car, the Massillon ladies standing thru courtesy to their Canton sisters.

Those present numbered seventy-five. The universal expression was: "This social coming together has been of mutual benefit."

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The Philippines Were Affected, but Manila is Untouched.

Manila, Sept. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—A typhoon occurred in the Philippines south of Manila, today. Wires are down, but there are no reports of damage done in the provinces. Manila is practically untouched. At Cavite the arsenal and shipping were damaged. There has been no loss of life, and the damage is not believed to be serious.

WHIPPED WITH SWITCHES.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Early today Hugh Vampler, of Smithville, Brown county was taken from his home by masked men and severely whipped with witches. It was claimed that he had not been supporting his family.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

TRUSTEES HAD BUSY SESSION.

Plans Made for Winter at State Hospital.

PATIENTS AT THE FARM HOUSE.

Many Patients are Still on the Visiting List—A New Telephone Exchange is Being Installed in the Administration Building.

All the trustees of the Massillon state hospital attended the September meeting this week and much time was spent in making preparations for winter. Reports from the officers were received and all buildings were carefully examined as were other affairs at the institution. The executive work required nearly a day. The coal contract for the year was awarded to F. F. Taggart, of Massillon, who will begin supplying coal to the institution at once. Only three bids were received, two from Massillon and one from Pittsburg. The bids from Massillon were: F. F. Taggart, run of mine, $1.45; slack, $1.10; F. W. Siffert, run of mine, $1.40; slack, $1.14. The Pittsburg firm was higher in its bid and did not offer Massillon coal.

The trustees also visited the lower farm, the one recently purchased on the Plains. The large farm house has been remodeled to some extent, but the trustees hope to make more improvements. There are sixteen rooms in the house. A farmer has been secured to take charge. The house will be a part of the hospital property and about forty patients will be kept there.

They will be men, who are able to work about the place to some extent and who are easily cared for. There are many patients who ask to be given light out door work. The farm is located about one mile below the hospital buildings. As no new buildings were erected this year on the hospital grounds, the acquiring of the second farm with its buildings offers a temporary relief from the danger of overcrowding the numbers in the cottages.

President S. J. McMahon remained a few days after the board meeting and witnessed the base ball game Friday afternoon. The other trustees returned to their homes as soon as their official business had been transacted.

The report concerning the number of patients cared for up to September 5, as presented to the trustees, was as follows: Number in the hospital August 15, 1,567; admitted during the month, 22; recovered, 37; discharged as improved, 8; died, 15; total remaining in the hospital September 15, 1,529. Of this number 105 are on the visiting list and are at present in care of friends or relatives. Because of the late summer and the extremely pleasant weather in September the visiting list has remained large longer than any other summer since the hospital was built.

A new telephone exchange is being installed in the administration building in place of the small instrument placed in use a few years ago. Fifty private lines will run to all parts of the grounds when the new board is in place. The heads of the departments may be reached by telephone and communication may be had with the cottages and other buildings. The new switchboard will permit the adding of a number of other wires.

Miss F. C. Hutchins, M. D., of Cleveland, is visiting Miss Grace Boone.

Dr. Albaughs will spend Sunday at his home at Canal Winchester.

Dr. Tatdge has returned from a short visit with relatives in Columbus.

Dr. J. D. O'Brien is in New York taking a course in pathology, which has received his special attention since being at the hospital.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Phelan, of Massillon, visited at the Davis residence the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Willmot, of Massillon, visited the former's parents here several days of the past week.

Mrs. Haines, of Fostoria, surprized her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Whealan, of Canal Fulton, last week in an unexpected and welcome visit.

J. W. Bliler has returned from a tour of the northern lakes, which included visits to Pere Marquette, Duluth and the copper mines of that region.

George Muhlhauser's cheerful countenance is again visible, after an absence of several of several weeks in Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and other good towns.

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurts.

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COAL BIDS WERE OPENED.

School Board Took No Definite Action on the Matter.

SEVEN FIRMS BID ON COAL.

Miss Ida Kreichbaum Transferred to Oak Park Building—Miss Lillian Ulman Will Fill the Vacancy in the Franklin Building.

At a special meeting of the board of education held Fr day evening, the coal bids of seven competitive firms were opened. The bids were for the supplying of coal at the various school buildings for the ensuing year. The board took no action on the matter and the bids were laid on the table until the next meeting, which will be held next Friday evening. The bids desired by the board were on the following grades: Massillon and Goshen lump, splint, three-quarter lump, run of mine and slack, either to be f. o. b cars at Massillon or delivered at the various school buildings in this city. Some of the firms represented bid on only one kind of coal, while others sent in bids on all the different grades of both the Massillon and Goshen coals. The bids were as follows:

People's Coal Company:	F. O. B.	Delivered.
Massillon lump	$2.60	$2.95
Goshen lump	1 81	2.16
Massillon splint	2.50	2.85
Goshen three-quarter lump	1 66	.01
Massillon run of mine	2 45	2.80
Goshen run of mine	1.51	1 50
Slack	1 15	1.50
Goshen slack	1.21	1.26
Midvale-Goshen lump, mine No 4	1.95	2 16
Run of mine	1.55	1.90
Slack	1.30	1.65

Frank W. Siffert:		
Massillon lump	$2.60	$2 85
Massillon splint	2 44	2.74
Massillon three-quarter lump	2.55	2.80
Massillon run of mine	2 50	2 75
Massillon slack	1.15	1.40
Goshen lump	1.90	2.15
Goshen three-quarter lump	1.75	2.00
Goshen run of mine	1.50	2.75

Any Massillon mine to furnish it.

Warwick Company: Goshen coal, delivered, $2.10.; Goshen three-quarter lump, $2; Goshen run of mine, $2.85; Goshen slack, $1.60. Goshen Central Coal Company. No bid on Massillon coal.

City Ice and Coal Company: Massillon lump, f. o. b., $2.35; Massillon splint, $2.25; Massillon three-quarter lump, $2.25; Massillon run of mine, $2.20; Massillon slack, $1.10. War Eagle mine to furnish coal.

Taggart mine on Wheeling & Lake Erie: Massillon lump, f. o. b., $2.55; Massillon splint, $2.45; Massillon three quarter lump, $2.50; Massillon run of mine, $2 40; Massillon slack, $1 10.

Goshen Beaver Dam mine on B. & O.: Goshen lump, f. o. b., $1.75; Goshen three-quarter lump, $1.65; Goshen run of mine, $1.45; Goshen slack, $1 10.

E. Kellar, Pocock mine: Massillon lump, delivered, $2.95; Massillon three-quarter lump, $2.90; Massillon run of mine, $2.80; Massillon splint, $2.85; Massillon slack, $1.60.

P. M. Smith mine on Bowman farm: Screened lump, delivered, $2.70; run of mine, $2.45; slack, $1.45.

Miss Ida Kreichbaum, teacher of the third grade in the Franklin building, was transferred to the Oak Park school building to take charge of the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Ella Buch. Miss Kreichbaum began her work in the fifth grade this week. Miss Lillian Ulman, formerly a teacher in the North street building, but who resigned last year, has accepted the place in the Franklin third grade made vacant by the removal of Miss Kreichbaum.

No bills were paid. The board adjourned to meet again next Friday evening.

A famous Wisconsin woman once said: "All this poor earth needs is just the art of being kind." Won't someone be kind enough to propose Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea? It helps to make people kind and well. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Harsh physics r act, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation Doan's Regulets operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

Trains "De Luxe," B. & O., C. L. & W

Division trains 16 and 17, C, L & W., wide vest tuled, high back seat la dies coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

OHIO'S NICKNAME.

The Tree from Which the State Took Its Title.

The buckeye belongs to the tree family of which the horse chestnut is the most conspicuous member.

"In plain English," says a writer in the Ohio magazine, "the family name is soap berry—suggestive of the cleanliness of our state, morally and physically. It grows to a height of from eighteen to thirty-five feet and is often very graceful in contour; sometimes like a great soft, green ball flecked here and there with pale yellowish blossoms. No other nut is so beautiful with its rich mahogany coloring, highly polisht and distinctly marked with a white scar like the iris of the eye. It was from this resemblance to the dusky eye of a buck that the Indians gave it the name of hetuck or buckeye.

"During the early days of Marietta a certain tall, finely proportioned man in a procession excited so much admiration that he was called a Buckeye as a compliment by the Indians; but it was during the political difficulties of 1840 that the appellation of Buckeye was first given to the state and people of Ohio.

"When William Henry Harrison was candidate for the presidency his opponents said that 'he was better fitted to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider than to rule in the White House.' Hence his friends made him the 'log cabin candidate' and thru the doorway of the pictured cabin, near which he sat, could be seen the barrel of cider, coon skins and strings of buckeyes decorating the walls.

"On Washington's birthday in 1840 a political procession gave vent to much Buckeye sentiment, a cabin built of buckeye logs was drawn in the parade and enthusiastic voices shouted the Buckeye song:

Oh! where, tell me where,
Was your Buckeye cabin made?
Where the log cabins stand
In the bonnie Buckeye shade.

Oh! what, tell me, what
Is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the capital
And place it there elate,
For a token and a sign
Of the bonnie Buckeye state.

"Harrison himself was thus eulogized:

Hurrah for the father of the Great West,
For the Buckeye, who follows the plow!

"And all others were remembered in a rime beginning:

Come all ye jolly Buckeye boys
And listen to my song.

"And so from that time Ohio was known as the Buckeye state, her inhabitants as Buckeyes and the buckeye itself was symbolic of her many graces and virtues."

A STRONG INFLUENCE.

Americans Disposed to Pronounce as They Spell.

He who in passing thru Connecticut, on his way between New York and Boston, has heard people boarding or leaving the train at Norwich pronounce the name of that city "Nor-wich" (as it is spelled) instead of "Norrich," has been brought face to face with a problem of no inconsiderable magnitude—as Mr. Pickwick said of the study of politics. This problem is the strong influence of spelling upon pronunciation, of written language, as translated to the ear by the eye, upon spoken language.

In using our own language we Americans are particularly exposed to this influence. Our first colonization, and more especially our separation from England by the revolution, brought about a certain disruption in old traditions; time honored pronunciations of words, especially of proper names, were gradually forgotten, and we began to pronounce those names as we saw them written—at times to a considerable veiling of their derivation. Take, for instance, the town of Waltham, in Massachusetts; every Yankee nowadays pronounces the name "Wal-tham" (the second a like that in "ham" or "jam"), oblivious of the fact that the name really belongs to the same general family as Birmingham, Walsingham, etc., that the t and h were not originally fused into a compound consonant, that the syllable division came after the t, not before it, and that the English pronunciation was "Walt'am" (the second a having the obscure sound of u in "sum.") That this pronunciation at once reveals the meaning of the name—the Home of Walt' or Walter—seems of little importance to him who argues: "If W-a-l-t-h-a-m does not spell Wal-tham," what does it spell?"

The pronunciation "Waltham" is but one out of many instances of the preponderance of what I will call the spelling sense in our relations to spoken language; it seems as if two of those three R's which form the basis of our education had so taken hold of our whole nature that we were incapable of looking at language, save thru the media of reading and writing. We seem to have an insuperable instinct to pronounce words as they are spelled. —From "The Point of View" in the October Scribner.

ARMY CZAR MUST FEAR

Five Million Wandering Peasants Who Demand Land.

MADE WOLVES BY RUSSIAN LAW

Dr. Mackenzie Wallace Describes Miserable Condition of Trekking Agriculturists In Search of Harvest Employment—Worked on by Revolutionists, Each One Returns Home a Firebrand.

Further light upon the great tragedy that is being enacted in Russia is thrown by Dr. Mackenzie Wallace in the London Times, where he discusses the condition of the landless peasant, says a special cable dispatch to the New York Sun. He is now living in the open air with a company which is one contingent of a vast host of 5,000,000 trekking agriculturists. He is with a band who left their homes months ago, according to the annual custom, to seek work on the crops in other parts of the empire. They are now returning.

"The lot of these wanderers," says Dr. Wallace, "is miserable enough, God knows. Most of them are from Little Russia and the steppe provinces. Some of them travel as far as 1,000 versts. They are absent from their villages from two to six months, and their average wage is 38 rubles, of which they have a minimum outlay of 21 rubles for passport and food en route. This leaves 17 rubles, which makes an average wage of 14 kopecks, or 9 cents a day. Some travel by train in fourth class or on the slowest Volga boats part of the way, but multitudes go on foot. They spend the night wherever they happen to be when darkness falls. They suffer innumerable privations from hunger, cold, heat and sickness, and finally, if they survive, they reach their destination with all their strength spent before they have begun work.

"'Land; give us land!' these peasants cry. Nor do they dream of compensating any of the present landowners whom they may dispossess. At the bottom of their hearts is the ineradicable conviction that a man who works on the land has a natural right to it, which if put in the balance against all the positive laws of property makes them kick the beam. 'We are the Lord's,' they say, 'and the land is ours.' Yes; they still believe in the Lord, and before they lie down on empty stomachs on the steppe they commit themselves by the sign of the cross to the divine care. They believe, too, in the Blessed Virgin and the saints and in icons and heaven and hell. This steppe over which they wander loses itself in the dim horizon, where the earth and sky mingle and are lost, and there is a mystical background encompassing these wanderers' lives, in the midst of which are superstitions and portents.

"In the Russian revolution what is these peasants' role? It was discovered to me by a man who had been the companion of my journeyings for two days. He forced his company upon me, for while I was driving across the country he sprang upon me from behind a tree and made the demand which, almost with impatience, I had long expected to hear, 'Hands up!' Even if I had possessed a revolver I should not have fired, for I could have blown the wretch out of existence with a puff of smoke from my cigarette. I have seen pitiable specimens of humanity in my day, but none ever stirred my compassion so profoundly as this man, and I cheerfully gave him the few rubles I had and some of my cigarettes.

"As he smoked he told me his history. For a political offense he had been provided by an administrative order with what the peasants appropriately call a wolf's passport, which forces him to be a perpetual wanderer on the face of the earth or such part of it as is under the dominion of the czar, reporting himself at specified police stations as he goes along, and forbids all the czar's subjects to give him shelter for more than one night. It is the curse of Cain, and certainly this man's punishment is greater than he can bear, although his sin was not murder, but merely complicity in printing some illegal literature which the government was making vain efforts to suppress. I am told by this wolf that he had met fewer of his kind during the last four or five months than in earlier times.

"But during many years the revolutionary leaders have found use for these men, although the government has none. They have ordained them peripatetic missionaries to the peripatetic peasants. They supply the peasants with revolutionary pamphlets for dissemination in their villages on their return. They teach them the 'Marseillaise' and other revolutionary songs, recount to them the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs who by revolver and bomb have executed judgment upon the oppressors of the people and distribute highly colored and still more highly imaginative pictures of the French revolution to teach those who cannot read how they ought to act. This man is himself a living picture which no one who has seen it can easily forget.

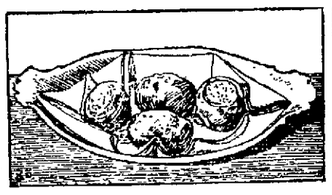
"Great numbers of these wandering peasants are sometimes to be found massed together. On May 9, for example, 24,000 of them gathered at the St. Nicholas fair in Kahovka, and where there are missionaries wolves are also found. Thus 5,000,000 peasants are being made propagandists of the revolutionary faith. By the end of October they will have returned to their villages with literature in their wallets, songs in their memories and bitterness in their hearts, a firebrand every man."

COOKERY COLUMN.

Some Attractive Ways of Using Left Over Vegetables.

The average cook has just begun to appreciate the possibilities for good contained in vegetables aside from the "plain boil." She has been accustomed to regard them solely as a kind of unimportant accompaniment to meat and scarcely in themselves worth the trouble of any separate pains in preparation. Then, too, the remains of delicate vegetables left over from dinner are frequently regarded as of no consideration, when, as a matter of fact, a little ingenuity transforms them into very appetizing hot or cold dishes.

A number of dainty little salads are made with a few odds and ends of vegetables in combination with a small quantity of poultry, fish or meat. Roast veal, for instance, may be cut in small pieces, without skin or gristle, mixed with a double quantity of cucumber, tossed in a dressing composed of lemon juice, oil, pepper and salt and served in the center of a bed of water cress



EGGS IN BAKED POTATOES.

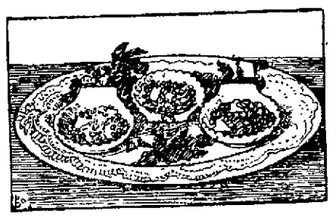
or lettuce. Such dishes, if insufficient in quantity, may be eked out by the addition of hard boiled eggs cut in quarters, while mayonnaise lends to the attractiveness of vegetable salads.

Eggs In Baked Potatoes.

Eggs in baked potatoes are an attractive vegetarian dish suitable for luncheon or breakfast. Select fairly large potatoes of an equal size. Wash and bake them until soft. Allow one egg for each potato. Separate the whites from the yolks, keeping the yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth. When the potatoes are sufficiently cooked cut a round hole in the top of each and scoop out the inside. With this beat the stiff whites of the eggs and an ounce of melted butter to each four potatoes. Season with salt and pepper and return to the skin, leaving a hollow in the top of each potato. Into this drop the yolk of an egg, sprinkle the top with brown crumbs and one or two tiny bits of butter. Return to the oven long enough to set the egg. Serve very hot. If this is considered too much trouble, the baked potatoes are very nice simply scooped out a little and the whole egg dropped in and returned to the oven for a few minutes.

Chicken and Green Pea Salad.

Any kind of poultry lends itself to the concoction of dainty little salads



CHICKEN AND GREEN PEA SALAD.

with cold vegetables. For instance, cut the white meat of chicken into neat pieces and mix with an equal quantity of cold green peas. Heap it in little shells and serve with mayonnaise or with a dressing composed of oil, vinegar, pepper and salt.

The New Towels.

The woman who is deft with her needle may indulge in pretty towels, whether her purse is long or not, for there is no end of handwork used to beautify towels in these days.

One of the prettiest methods and at the same time one of the most practical is scalloping. The plain buckaback is got and the ends done in the simplest form of scallop, heavily padded. With a quarter to mark the scallops and a line drawn across the end to keep them even the marking may be done at home.

Instead of the fringe so popular a few years ago many of the handsomest towels are finished with a hemstitched hem or with embroidery or with Irish lace, although the latter is very expensive.

The very large towels are out of fashion, the favorite size being about twenty-five inches wide by forty long. Hand towels come in several sizes, the smallest of which is fourteen inches wide and twenty-four long.

Drawn work as a trimming for towels offers numerous possibilities to the woman who can do it well, and so does embroidery work. Both Irish and German embroidery are popular. All embroidery is of the variety known as blin, and the designs are not too elaborate.

Centerpiece Holders.

Some one has invented a pretty treatment of the broomstick or the paste board mailing tube which so many women have found the most satisfactory thing to wind centerpieces and doilies around when they have just been done up.

A twenty-five inch square of flowered dimity is edged with narrow lace or bound with wash ribbon or with one of the many pretty wash braids and attached to the tube, which has been covered with cotton batting in which sachet powder has been freely sprinkled and then with the material.

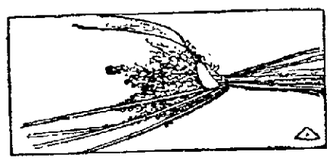
The doilies are laid flat upon the square as soon as they have thoroughly aired after ironing and are loosely rolled around the tube, both doilies and outer covering kept from unrolling by inch wide ribbons attached, one in the middle of the roll and one on each side near the end.

SWEET LAVENDER.

SOME HOMELY USES FOR THIS FRAGRANT, PUNGENT HERB.

An Invaluable Adjunct For Imparting a Delicate Perfume to Linen. How to Make a Dainty Lavender Cone and Flat Sachet.

Who does not love lavender, from time immemorial associated with sweetness and cleanliness? The homely purple spikes and dull gray leaves seem to belong by right to the careful housewife and her linen cupboard,

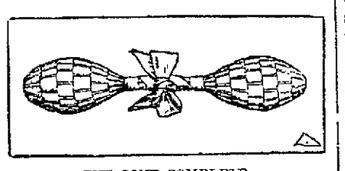


A LAVENDER CONE.

and, although many are the perfumes nowadays, it is doubtful if in the long run any is so popular as sweet lavender.

The illustration shows how to make a lavender cone, an invaluable adjunct for imparting a delicate perfume to linen. Lavender sprigs when thrown loosely are apt to shed their bloom and thus create a confusion of odd pieces. The cone, however, obviates this disadvantage.

To make a lavender cone take about seventeen to twenty-seven lavender sprigs, the number depending on the size of the flowers. Bind them firmly round the heads with a piece of linen thread. Now take a piece of baby ribbon and put it round one of the stalks, keeping it quite close to the head, and sew it with small stitches. Bend all the stalks when you have tied them and bring them over the flowers, and darn the ribbon over and under-

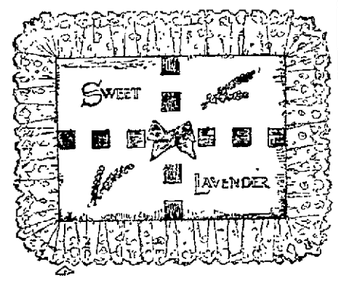


THE CONE COMPLETE.

neath the stalks, keeping it as even as possible until the cone is finished, drawing it well into shape at the same time. You must not forget to leave a long piece of ribbon for a dainty center bow. The other cone is made exactly in the same way. The stalks of both cones are fitted into each other, tied with thread and bound over with ribbon, tied in the center. A pretty idea is to have contrasting ribbons for each cone. Thus green and lavender ribbons look well, white and green, lavender and pink, etc.

Some people prefer a flat lavender sachet, and the third illustration is designed. The flowers are firstpicked from the stalks and put in a soft muslin bag. The outer case is also composed of muslin, threaded down the middle and sides with mauve ribbon. The lettering and spray are worked in graduated shades of mauve and the whole finished off with a pretty lace frill.

The muslin case can be easily washed, and of course its size depends on where you intend placing the sachet. Both methods of using lavender are commendable on account of their small expense in making, also for the charming results obtained, and any one would say a hearty "Thank you very much!" for a present of either a lavender cone or sachet.



A FLAT SACHET.

"A Musical Tea."

The following is a very amusing competition for an afternoon tea:

A tale is read aloud by the hostess, and instead of reading the names of people, places and time she plays an air on the piano. Each guest is provided with a card with numbers marked on it, beginning at 1. The tale is numbered to correspond, the first tune played being 1, the second 2, and so on.

Almost any short tale can be adapted for the purpose. The following sentences illustrate the meaning. The inverted commas indicate the name of the air to be played instead of reading the words aloud:

One day "In Sweet September" a young couple were sauntering round "An Old Garden." The girl, whose name was "Dolly Gray," was a charming specimen of girlhood, and her companion, "Robin Adair," evidently found favor in her eyes.

The airs must be well known, and even then people do not recognize them or do not get the correct title. One can often fit the words to the music and yet forget the name of the song itself.

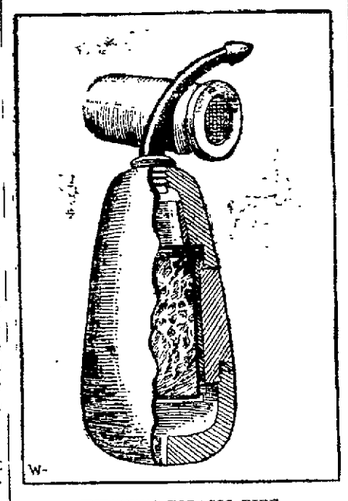
The Secret of Boiling Water.

To boil a thing well it is not necessary to boil it hard. The average kitchen maid thinks that the more commotion in the water the hotter it is, and in order to produce this she burns a great deal of fuel and ruins the stove by keeping it red hot. Water placed in a stewpan directly over a redhot lid will, of course, boil more vehemently, yet it will not cook meat or potatoes any quicker, and not so well as water that just keeps at the boiling point and quietly simmers.

NOVEL TOBACCO PIPE.

Prevents Nicotine From Entering the Smoker's Mouth.

Many inventions have been made from time to time with a view to preventing nicotine from being drawn up through the stem of the tobacco pipe and into the smoker's mouth. The latest invention along this line, which we show in the accompanying engraving, is a radical departure from all previous designs. The pipe has the appearance of a pear, the bowl being entirely inclosed with the exception of a ventilation opening in the bottom. The body of the pipe is made up of three members, which are threaded together, as indicated in the drawing. The central member contains the bowl proper, or holder. This consists of a sleeve with wire netting over each end. The netting at the lower end is carried in a cap hinged to the tobacco holder. A suitable lining is interposed between the holder and the body of the pipe. In use the bottom section of the pipe body is removed and the holder is filled with tobacco. The latter is now lighted in the usual manner and the section screwed on again. The top section of the pipe body is provided with a lining, which will absorb any tainted saliva or nicotine that passes up into the upper section. This lining can be removed at any time and replaced by a new one. As the tobacco is almost completely inclosed, no sparks can pass out and the pipe is thus rendered perfectly safe in almost any place.—Scientific American.



IMPROVED TOBACCO PIPE.

THE EARTH A MAGNET.

Interesting Phenomena Observed In Deep Borings.

Old Mother Earth is a magnet and sometimes gives evidence on a small scale of her ability to transfer her magnetism to other objects. Magnetism is derived by the steel casings of deep borings or wells from their position in the magnetic field of the earth.

Instances are known where the magnetism has been so strong that large sized steel spikes or monkey wrenches stick to the walls of the casing and difficulty is found in lowering even heavily weighted steel tapes because the tapes are attracted to and held against the sides of the casing. Diamond drill rods, again, are found sometimes to be magnetized strongly because of their position in the earth's magnetic field. In examining the borings it was found that they were inclined several degrees from the vertical toward the north, thus becoming more nearly parallel with the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field.

As is well known, an iron bar held in this position becomes more magnetic than when held in the east and west line. The drill rods hold heavy steel spikes placed in contact with them and exert a noticeable pull on heavier iron objects, such as hammers and other steel tools.

Conquering the Colorado.

The first of the great American rivers to be completely held in bondage by a dam will be the Colorado. The Laguna dam, twelve miles above Yuma, Ariz., will be completed by the government in two years. It will be 4,800 feet long and will be secured at the ends in the mountains which compress the Colorado at that point into this narrow width. The dam will consist of three massive concrete parallel walls, the spaces filled with stones and the whole width of the dam on top 244 feet. This great barrier will weigh 600,000 tons, and, although it will not rest upon rock, its weight will be such that not even the Colorado will be able to dislodge it. In low water the dam will back the river up and afford irrigation for 100,000 acres of rich bottom land, and in flood time the Colorado will thunder over the top.

No Soup at Meals?

Don't ever be guilty of serving soup at mealtime, says a Chicago physician. It simply makes digestion impossible. It fills the stomach with water, and the only good derived is the exercise which the arms receive in conveying the spoon to and from the lips. It's just like pouring so much water in the stomach. A dog would starve to death on beef broth in ten days, and this on the theory that a dog is tougher than a man.

New Nerve Soother.

The latest cure for nervous diseases, according to a Berne doctor, is tea made with melted snow. The snow ought to be melted on a slow fire and the water afterward boiled. Tea thus made is rather insipid and its taste slightly disagreeable, but it is said to have a very soothing effect upon the nerves, and, according to the Swiss doctor, he has cured many nervous people in this manner when all other remedies have failed.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

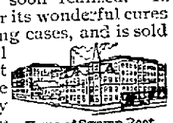
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, September 22, '06.

Country butter, per lb	18-22
Eggs, per dozen	20
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	11
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	69
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
New Oats	32-35
Corn, per bushel	60

ARE YOU WRETCHED IN BAD WEATHER.

Keeping the Kidneys Well Has Kept Many Massillon People Well.

Many Massillon people find that bad weather brings on a dull pain in the back, or rheumatic aching, neuralgia, nervousness, irritability and weakness. If, when you get wet or take cold, it "settles on the kidneys," and there is a shivery, chilly sensation in the back, it shows kidney weakness, which is often the beginning of diseases. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used persistently until the chilly feeling is gone, and the flow of urine is natural. Doan's Kidney Pills have saves Massillon people much suffering.

Jacob Ohlman, boilermaker, of 295 North Mill street, says: "For a long time I was subject to trouble in my back just over the kidneys, not all the time but coming on in attacks after the least cold or during changable weather. I have had aching pains across the loins and getting up or down from a chair particularly painful. I could hardly keep up and about, did not rest comfortably nights and felt generally used up. My brother had used Doan's Kidney Pills with such good results that I procured a box. After taking a few doses I felt better, and by the time I had used one box the pains had entirely left me. Up to date there has been no recurrence."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

We will make you

Special Prices

—FOR—

Ten Days.

Good Dinner Buckets for	15c
Good Shovels	40c
Pick Handles, 3 for	25c
Blasting Powder	25c
Picks	30c

Miners' Lamps, Wicking, Hardware, Paints Japalac and Lacquerete, Stains, Varnish, White Fahnestock Lead, Linseed Oil, Cream Separators, Oil.

Miners' Oil per gallon 25c

Electrical Bulbs, Bells, Wire Batteries, Sparkers, Plugs, Auto Horns, Good Cistern Pumps $2 90, Sink Pumps $1 20. Sinks, Building Paper, Roofing Paper, Ladders and Stepladders We also sell and buy Second Hand Bicycles. Gilbert Brothers' Paper Cleaner

Cylinder Oil, Gasoline Engine Oil, Razor Straps, Chisels, Bits, Hammers, and tools, Soles, Cobblers' Outfits, Stoves, Coal Ranges from $25 to $35, Air Tight and Hard Coal Heaters from $15 to $25, Round Oaks from $5 to $15, Gas Ranges from $10 to $20, Gas Heaters from $1 to $5, Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Allen Burners for Heating and Cook Stoves, Pipe Fittings for sale, 2-Light Chandeliers from 75c to $4, 3-light chandeliers from $2.50 to $5, gas portables from $2 50 to $5, Mantles from 8c 25c, Globes all prices, Shot Guns and Shells, General Repairing, Guns, Revolvers, Locks, Keys, Bicycles, Go-Cart Tires put on, Tires and Coaster Brakes put on any wheel. Come and see me before you buy, I can save you money.

J. R. SMITH,
22½ W. Main St.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Massillon Independent.

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1906

The Independent observes with pleasure that Governor Harris has named Atlee Pomerene, of Canton, O., a member of the commission to examine the taxation laws of this state and to recommend such changes as will adjust any equalities. The appointment is an excellent one in every respect.

The President's supplementary order extending the application of the eight hour law to all public work under the supervision of any department of the government is another evidence that Mr. Roosevelt cares nothing about the unwarrantable display of hostility to the administration made by professional labor agitators. Mr. Gompers and his coadjutors are straining every nerve to defeat members of congress who stand closest to the President and are the strongest adherents to his policy, Mr. Roosevelt meanwhile being governed in his attitude toward the laboring classes by nothing but a desire for justice and fair play. In securing the enforcement of the eight hour law he rendered to the workingmen of this country the greatest service in his power. The intelligent toiler knows who is the true friend of labor.

Secretary Taft is a great man for whom The Independent has affection and respect, but he is not big enough to reconcile our Cuban proteges and another man is likely to do much better. Where one finds surplus funds to the amount of some fifteen millions controlled by a party in power and another party of parriots, of Latin persuasion endeavoring to secure control, the only kind of mediation that can accomplish anything, under ordinary circumstances, is the mediation which divides the funds into halves, and Mr. Taft is not going to consent to an settlement of that description. The fact is, these Southern disturbances are beyond the ken of the American mind and the only way to secure a radical cure is to turn everybody out and start fresh. As regards Cuba, we have done everything possible to set up the island in business and our proteges have not succeeded. We are no longer under any moral obligation to keep our hands off and we might just as well take over the island at once and accept all the consequences, as to wait fifty years before doing so. There will be bushwhacking, of course, a good many people will be killed, but in the end the insurgents will be worn out and five hundred years from now the Cubans may develop into good, safe citizens.

The foreign commerce of the United States has crost the three billion dollar line. In the twelve months ending with August the imports were $1,251,399,785 and the exports $1,762,017,858 a total for the twelve months of $3,013,817,643. The total for the fiscal year 1906 exceeded three billion dollars if the trade with the noncontiguous territory were included, but in this case the three billion dollar line is past without including the trade with the noncontiguous territory, which is no longer considered by the bureau of statistics as foreign trade. The contrast of this total of more than three billion dollars in a single twelve months with the trade of earlier years is interesting. It was not until 1900 that the foreign commerce of the United States past the two billion dollar line, having thus increased fifty per cent since 1899. It was not until 1880 that it first crost the one and one-half billion dollar line, having thus doubled since 1879. It was not until 1872 that the foreign trade reached one billion dollars, having thus trebled since 1871. It was not until 1864 that the total crost the 700 million dollar line, and only in 1857 did it first reached 250 million dollars. The August figures of both imports and exports exceeded those of any preceding August in the history of our commerce, as shown by the records of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

UNITED WE STAND.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, which pretends to be independent, and a good many Democratic newspapers which make no such claim, are endeavoring in their news columns, as well as in their editorial columns, to give color and substance to the pretension that Ohio Republicans are torn asunder and are likely to permit extensive Democratic gains this fall. If this were true The Independent would have no particular unwillingness to withhold the fact from its readers, but it can find no such dissatisfaction and does not believe in its existence. We have had and are now having, for example, in this very district an unprecedentedly long contest over the congress nomination. The personal rivalries were at one time exceedingly keen, and while the situation is now much simplified the result is not yet certain. Notwithstanding these circumstances we have yet to hear of one individual voter of Republican persuasion who has the intention or the slightest inclination to refrain from voting the Republican ticket. The party in this state is in a perfectly sound condition; it shelters many strong men who are aspirants for various public honors, but there is no issue of commanding interest to split them, and on the contrary there is an overwhelming sentiment in the party favorable to a continuance of support of men and measures under which we enjoy exceptional prosperity. The local question upon which the late Governor Pattison was elected has no bearing during the year when we elect members of the national congress.

The people of Ohio, like the people of the country generally, fully realize that the last congress made an exceptional record of responsiveness to popular demands for important legislation. The results have not been perfect in every case, but they were all in the right direction, and the work was constructive and not destructive. There are very few men in this part of the world who think of imperilling prevailing conditions merely because of a personal predelection for this or that individual.

OVERHEAD DANGERS.

The deplorable death of the young son of Mr. Charles Schrom as a result of pulling a broken telephone wire which fell across the insulated, high tension wires of the street railway company, excites first, and naturally, the deepest possible compassion for the bereaved parents, and then a sense of irritation over the existence of such dangerous conditions upon the public thoroughfares. It must be remembered, however, that the danger from this and other causes to the general public cannot wholly be eliminated. We absolutely require certain forms of service which compel the distribution of electric currents, and it is a part of our duty to instruct ourselves and our children in regard to these dangers and the proper method of escape therefrom. It would be too much to say that the load of overhead wires in the smaller communities ought to be forced below ground immediately. Taking the country thru, we enjoy a light, telephone and transportation service at reasonable rates, frequently without return to the stockholders of the corporations, and any sudden revolution in methods of construction would undoubtedly react upon ourselves. We are not, however, pleading the cause of the overhead wires. In any circumstances they should be regarded as temporary expedient, and subjected to the closest kind of control and inspection. What we probably really need is a thoroly enlightened state commission to prescribe the conditions under which electric currents may be transported thru communities, and armed with the proper authority to enforce its own regulations.

Actually great progress is being made in the manufacture of insulated and waterproofed cables which may be laid below ground, like so much gas pipe and without being past thru expensive conduits. It is a fair question to demand whether the street railway company would not have done better to lay such cables than to invest as heavily as it has in the hideous feed wires which now disfigure several of our streets.

As to the telephone companies, there is no reason whatever why their clouds of wires should not be carried along the alleys and unfrequented streets and absolutely divorced from other dangerous currents by means of underground crossings which crossings are necessary. The public is disposed to be patient and reasonable in all these matters, voluntarily recognizing many of the disadvantages under which the companies labor; but the fact is nevertheless forced upon its attention that sufficient care is not exercised in electrical work and that preventable accidents are occurring. To be prevented by the removal of rusted iron wires and the frequent scrutiny of all other wires soldered as we must tolerate present overhead conditions.

THAW EXAMINED.

New York, Sept. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Harry K. Thaw submitted to an examination by lunacy commissioners upon today. He was prejudiced by his mother to undergo the examination.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Edward Cady was Arrested Here Thursday Evening.

HEARING WILL BE IN WOOSTER.

It is Alleged That Young Cady Started the Fire at Mt. Eaton Last Spring That Destroyed the Cady Block and the Lucas Inn.

Edward E. Cady, son of G. I. Cady, of this city, was arrested by the direction of Hamilton G. Deweese Thursday evening, and was taken to Wooster by Chief of Police Lesner, of that city, for a hearing. Cady is charged with setting fire to the Cady block at Mt. Eaton last spring, which caused the loss of that building and the famous Lucas Inn.

Mr. Deweese, who formerly lived in Massillon, is now chief assistant to the state fire marshal and has had charge of the Mt. Eaton case several weeks. He began in June to make occasional investigations, but of late has given the case special attention. He arrived in Massillon the first of the week and has been collecting evidence. Cady was found in Massillon Thursday evening. Mr. Deweese left for Wooster at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Before leaving he said he did not think he would give Cady a hearing during the day, as he desires to obtain additional evidence. He has four days in which to conduct the hearing, which will be of a preliminary nature. The case will reach the grand jury of Wayne county in time if the case turns out as the evidence now in the possession of Mr. Deweese indicates.

About $3,300 insurance was carried on the Cady block. This has not been paid. Mr. Lucas carried about $1,200 on his hotel. This was paid within a few days after the fire. The state took up the investigation a few days after the fire. The Cady family lived in Mt. Eaton at the time of the destruction of the property, but moved to Massillon early this summer.

In answer to the question as to whether evidence pointed to the fact that others were implicated in the alleged incendiaries, Mr. Deweese said that question was now under investigation. While in Wooster Mr. Deweese will file necessary papers against Cady. He will then take up the case along other lines. He will be in Massillon several days.

MAY HAVE RESIGNED.

President Palma was Expected to Do So Today.

Havana, Sept. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—The insurgent leader, General Ernesto Asbert, says if peace is not made by the Palma administration the revolutionists propose to attack property in order to precipitate American intervention.

A congressman, whose relations with the administration are exceedingly close, asserted today that President Palma and members of his cabinet will probably resign today and that intervention is expected Sept. 27.

The cruisers Minneapolis and Newark arrived this morning.

The propositions made by the moderates last night have considerably changed the situation, having paved the way for suggestions by Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon for further concessions from both sides which may save the republic intact. Secretary Taft said today that the situation is somewhat more hopeful. There must be some resignations showing the good faith of the government before the rebels consent to lay down arms. "At least we have got the ice broken," said Secretary Taft.

Three insurgents were shot near Santiago De Las Vegas today for assaulting women.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CLARENCE REIS.

Mrs. Clarence Reis, of New Philadelphia, died at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John M. McGinnis, in Dalton at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Death was due to tuberculosis. The deceased is survived by her husband, Clarence Reis, and one sister, Mrs. Edward Kuster, of this city. The funeral will be at 9 o'clock Monday morning from St. Barbara's church in West Brookfield.

MISS HANNAH CRAWFORD.

Miss Hannah Crawford, aged 40 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Friday morning. Death was caused by organic brain disease. The body was sent to Homesville, O., Saturday morning.

Low Rates California
Single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

It Will be Held This Week, Beginning Tuesday.

The fifty-seventh annual fair of the Stark County Agricultural Society will be held on the fair grounds this week beginning Tuesday and ending Friday. A night fair will be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. No admission will be charged on Tuesday, at which time all exhibitors are supposed to arrange their articles.

The annual premium list has been issued by the board of directors and copies are being distributed. The directors promise to give the patrons of the society a pleasant week. Many entries have been made for the horse races.

WILLIAM SCHROM ELECTROCUTED.

Was Playing Football When a Live Wire Fell.

HE WAS INSTANTLY KILLED

Two Other Boys Had a Narrow Escape from Death—The Funeral Will be Held Monday Afternoon from St. Timothy's Church.

William Schrom, aged 13 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrom, living at 70 North Erie street, was instantly killed at 5:20 o'clock Friday evening at the corner of Mill and North streets, by coming in contact with a live wire.

Six boys, including young Schrom, were kicking a foot ball around under the electric arc lamp when a wire belonging to the Central Union Telephone Company fell near Richard Castle, a member of the party. Harry Meyers and Castle both took hold of it and a big piece broke off. The boys threw this aside and began pulling on the rest of the wire. Schrom started to help them. Castle held the end of the wire, then came Meyers and then Schrom. As the boys tugged at the wire it suddenly reached and past over one of the high tension wires of the Canton-Akron Railway Company. This wire feeds the trolley wire. The instant the wire which the boys were pulling touched the high tension wire the sparks flew and young Schrom fell to the ground. His fall broke the loose wire, allowing the two other boys to escape with a few light burns. The live wire was knocked out of Schrom's hands by a young man, Hornsby Oliver, who happened to be near.

The dying lad was quickly taken to the office of Dr. F. B. Williamson, in North Mill street, but he died on the way. His last words were: "Take it off, fellows, I'm dying." He was a member of St. Timothy's church and was also a member of the vested boy choir of that church. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrom, and two sisters, Laura and Junita Schrom, of this city. The funeral will be held from St. Timothy's church at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Crafts officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Manager Ray Greenle, of the Central Union Telephone Company, had nothing to say when asked for a statement regarding the presence of the loose wire belonging to his company at the corner of North and Mill streets.

CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

The Judges Will Meet in Canton October 2.

Canton, Sept. 21.—Eighteen cases are on the circuit court docket for the October term in this county. Judges Donohue, McCarty and Taggart will convene in this city October 2. Four of the eighteen cases are brought up on appeal while the remainder come up on error. Notable among the latter is the case of Frank Stevens, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Joseph Burke. Stevens is now serving time in the penitentiary.

Charles S. Speaker, the Columbiana county candidate for congress, has rented to open a headquarters in room 18 of the Eagle block in this city. It is probable that Chairman Hepburn, of Columbiana county, will have charge in this city.

The nervousness displayed by certain city hall officials while the grand jury was in session has past away and work is progressing as usual in all departments. It was told to Prosecutor Gibbons that many of the appointees of the board of public service had purchased their places, but these reports could not be substantiated and the investigation fell flat. A number of witnesses were questioned as to how they secured their appointments, but nothing irregular could be unearthed.

DEATH OF JUDGE JACOB AMBLER.

It Occurred Suddenly Saturday Morning.

PNEUMONIA WAS THE CAUSE.

The Deceased was 77 Years of Age—His Home was in Salem—Death Occurred at the Home of His Son, Ralph S. Ambler—County Seat News.

Canton, Sept. 22.—Judge Jacob Ambler, one of the best known residents of the Eighteenth congressional district, died suddenly at the home of his son, Judge Ralph S. Ambler, in East Lake street, Saturday morning, pneumonia being the cause. The deceased contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia during the early part of the present week, but it was never thot that it would kill him. He was 77 years of age and his home was in Salem. It is likely that his body will be taken there immediately.

Harry Martin, proprietor of a moving picture establishment in Massillon, came to Canton Saturday morning to answer to a charge of assaulting Theodore Bender, engaged in the same line of business here. They have been exchanging films and when they got into trouble it is said that Martin caught Bender by the coat collar. He entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of $1 and costs.

An unknown Italian, supposed to be a passenger on a Wheeling & Lake Erie train, fell from the platform of the train near Navarre and was killed. His body was brought to Canton at noon Saturday.

Three Italians met death about 7 o'clock Friday evening by being run down by an eastbound cattle train on the Pennsylvania at the East creek bridge, at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue. The men were identified Saturday morning by their countrymen as Giuseppe Saggis and Amedodo Alesandras, of 1217 East Ninth street, and Giuseppe Castagno, of 1605 East Fifth street. The two former are married and their families reside in Italy. They were all laborers employed at the United Steel Company's plant and were on their way home at the time of the accident. Their injuries consisted of badly fractured skulls, and two had their legs broken in different places. Coroner March viewed the bodies Saturday morning. The funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the Miller-Blanchard morgue, with interment in St. John's cemetery.

A HEARING MONDAY.

Edward Cady Will Appear Before Wooster's Mayor.

Edward Cady, who is charged with arson, was given a hearing at Wooster before Mayor Van Nest, Friday afternoon. Attorneys A. D. Metz and John McSweeney appeared in behalf of the accused young man. After the preliminary hearing Cady was placed under a bond of $500 for his appearance at the preliminary trial, which was set for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

H. G. Deweese, of the state fire marshals office, who worked up the case and caused Cady's arrest, appeared before Mayor Van Nest for the state. He will also appear at the preliminary trial. He spent Saturday on the case, returning from Wooster Friday evening, collecting more evidence. It is possible that others are implicated in the alleged deed and the state is using every effort to obtain more details in the matter.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ORRVILLE

Orrville, Sept. 24.—The wedding of Miss Martha Guyer and Mr. D. Edgar occurred at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. M. Mayer, pastor of the M. E. church. The bride and groom left for Canton, thence for Cleveland, where they took the boat last night for Niagara Falls for their honeymoon. Mr. Reis is one of the enterprizing hardware merchants here.

This place is to be re rated by the fire insurance companies and rates will be advanced on account of the scarcity of water for fire purposes here, as the water works cannot maintain a sufficient pressure for fire purposes. If only our board of public service would go after more water supply they would avoid all this raising of rates on fire insurance here. We must have more water, as a sewage system is now talked of.

B. & O. WASHINGTON AND EAST CHICAGO AND WEST.
Excellent train service. Low rates. Consulting nis

TRACY WON.

New York, Sept. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—In the Vanderbilt cup elimination auto race, Tracy won by six miles, Lebron second, Harding third, Lytle fourth. Time, 5 27 45.

You are wasting time if you are waiting for nature to do all the work. Everybody needs a little help, so does nature; assist her by taking a course of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

B. & O. CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

Wanted! HAY!
Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.
CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

DUFF'S COLLEGE
A High Grade Commercial and Shorthand Training School, qualifying young men and women for the positions of trust and responsibility demanded in this great Financial and Manufacturing Center. Positions secured for graduates. Write for Circulars, Pittsburg, Pa.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted situations wanted real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.
Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

WANTED

A RENTER FOR YOUR FARM—I wish to rent a small farm of 50 to 100 acres next spring, for cash or on shares. E. F. Deerschuk, Berlin, O.

GIRLS—A few more girls over 18 years to work in skirt factory. Apply to J. S. Howenstine, Mgr. at The Diehlenn Mfg. Co.

GIRL—Or middle-aged woman, latter preferred, for general housework, must be fond of children, but will not be expected to care for them. T. F. Whalen, 151 E. Cherry street.

MAN—Reliable man over 21 years of age for a $55 00 industrial debit, size of debit will be increased if ability is shown. Apply to Prudential Insurance Company's office, 27 N. Erie St., at 8 30 a. m.

MEN—$91 00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. This business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

MEN—Fifteen men to work on sewer in Jarvis Ave. Apply to Henry Weible, contractor.

PLACE—Industrious young lady who has arranged to attend Bus. College would like to do light housework morning, noon and evenings for board and room. Address D. E. H., care Independent office.

FOR RENT

HOUSE—Five room house in W. South street. Inquire of agent of the Freedom Oil Co.

HOUSE—Three room house on Raspberry street, cistern and well water. Inquire of John Shearer, expressman.

OFFICE rooms over Rider & Snyder's drug store desirable rooms with all conveniences, also large third floor will be fitted to suit tenants, low rent. Inquire of F. L. Boerhger.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

STABLE with city water and large mow, will rent cheap corner Wooster and Wechter street. Ring 257 on Farmers or 510 on Bell phones.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE, 221 E. South street. With furnace, gas, bath, city and cistern water; everything in good condition. Inquire at Whitman's store.

LOST.

SATCHEL—Black hand satchel lost on lower Canton road or in Massillon, containing money and papers of importance. Finder return to 623 Oak St. Canton, O. Miss Catherene J. Hester or this office.

WATCH—Lady's gold watch and pin between Cherry and Short Erie street car line. Finder return to Grau & Ress's grocery. Reward.

FOR SALE.

APPLES—Grimes Golden, picked for winter, 75c per bushel. Leave word at or telephone Western Union Telegraph office.

BUGGY—Little used, cheap if sold soon, also one single set buggy harness. Inquire Hostetler, 311 E. Tremont street.

ENGINE—Good four horse power steam engine, upright boiler. Will sell cheap. Inquire of A. J. Richammer 38 W. Main street.

FARM—John S. Hughes farm of 77 acres at Genoa, on Canton-Massillon road and on street car line, three miles east of Massillon, and five miles west of Canton; 9 room house with hot water heating system, large summer kitchen, wagon shed barn and all necessary outbuildings, fences in good repair, large orchard with all kinds of fruit, soil an excellent condition. An ideal home; can be purchased at a bargain. Inquire of Denver C. Hughes, City National Bank Building, Canton, O.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

HORSE—One bay horse, weight 1050 pounds; 10 years old, sound. Inquire of H. Shepard, East End.

HORSE—General purpose horse and a good phaeton for sale cheap; can be seen at West Side Livery. Wm. Bantz, Proprietor.

HOUSE—A new eight roomed house, a desirable locality. Inquire of Mrs. Manly, Marshall hill.

HOUSES—7 room house on Dwight St., $2400.
6 room house on Henry street, $2400.
6 room house on Pearl street, $1950.
6 room house on High street, $1950. See S. Burd.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Pino, attorney at law, over 20 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

PARROT—A young parrot, good singer and talker. Address H., care Independent Co. Office.

TEAM—Good team work horses, harness, two good wagons and new buggy and harness. Inquire Wm. Urban, Euclid street or Independent phone C668.

THE MORGANTHALER MILL—Bids will be received for the timbers and lumber. The lot is to be cleared and all materials hauled away by the successful bidder. Interested persons are requested to inspect the premises. Any further information will be given upon application. The Aultman & Putman Company, proprietors of the Bee Hive Store.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—AMERICAN, ANCHOR, ATLANTIC TRANSPORT, CUNARD, FABRE, FRENCH, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, HOLLAND AMERICAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, RED STAR, WHITE Star Lines, F. C. Clark's Mediterranean Cruise, Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

The publishers having raised the wholesale price of the

Sunday Chicago Examiner

We are forced to increase the retail price, beginning with the September 23d issue, the price will be 6 Cents per Copy.

The Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Canton Sunday papers, will remain at the old price of 5c per copy.

EHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

Pennsylvania Lines
EXCURSIONS TO

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Oct. 15, 16, 17— Army of Cumberland

Homeseekers' Excursions
In September, October
Northwest, West, Southwest, South.

Colorado Springs
Sept. 18, 19, 20—Pike's Peak Centennial

Pittsburgh Exposition
Every Thursday Sept. 6 to Oct. 18

Los Angeles—San Francisco
Sept. 2 to 13—National Baptist Convention

If interested ask F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

Why Are We Doing the Largest
OPTICAL BUSINESS
in Stark County?

Can't be a matter of luck. Things don't "just happen."

It is this: OUR GLASSES give such universal satisfaction that our customers recommend us to their friends. A Satisfied Customer is the Best Advertisment of All.

HAWVER,
Jeweler and Graduate Optician,
17 South Erie Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MAGIC DIAL.

A Puzzling Feat That Seems Akin to Mind Reading.

Ask any of your playmates to think of some hour of the day. Tell him to deduct it from 20 and remember the remainder. You produce your big clock dial and inform him that you are going to count around on the dial and that when you have counted the number corresponding with the remainder that he must remember, he must stop you.

Suppose he thought of 5 o'clock. Five taken from 20 leaves 15 remainder. You now count promiscuously (mentally, not orally), pointing at each count with a pencil to one of the hours on the dial (which must be provided in advance and is made by cutting out a circle of cardboard and marking on it with ink the twelve figures of the clock face).

Be sure when you make the eighth count to point to the "12" and thence in regular rotation backward toward the left. When you come to the figure "5" you will be stopped, as this will be the fifteenth count, corresponding to

THE MAGIC DIAL.

the remainder, 15, which he was to remember. You will thus know that 5 o'clock was the hour thought of.

If this trick be repeated more than two or three times it is well to vary the number from which the deduction is to be made. Thus instead of deducting, as in the foregoing example, 5 from 20, the person addressed may be told to deduct the hour thought of from 18, but as 18 is only six hours more than 12 you must be sure to make your sixth (not the eighth) promiscuous count be at the figure "12" on the dial.

In the first example, with 20, the eighth count was made at "12" because 20 is eight more than 12. If 22 be the number adopted the tenth count must be made on figure "12," 22 being 10 more than 12, and so on with any other number.

When your friends see you are able to tell the time they thought of from different numbers to be deducted from, then they will be more mystified than ever and will become convinced you are a real mind reader if you don't let them into the secret.

THE FUNNY FROG.

How Would You Like to Be In His Bed All Winter Long?

Among the many creatures that sleep in the winter are the frogs, with their very long hindlegs, short forelegs and with big black eyes on each side of their very big mouths.

When the cold days come and the water begins to freeze in the pond the frogs know that it is time to go to bed for the winter. Down they go and their families with them to the bottom. Then they begin to dig with their long hind feet into the soft mud. They work themselves down into their beds backward until at last they are covered under the mud, all except the tips of their noses.

There they go to sleep. After awhile they have an ice spread over them, and they can sleep safely all winter. They do not get hungry all this time.

When spring comes and the sun grows bright and warm and Jack Frost carries away their covering, old father frog begins to push his nose up out of the mud until his ears are uncovered. Then he nudges mother frog. "Wake up!" he says. "Don't you hear everybody busy up there?" And, oh, how sleepy she is, poor thing! But he had tried the water and found it warm, and they must not rest any longer.

Conundrums.

What is it that has neither flesh nor blood, yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.

What is it that no one wishes to have and yet when he has it does not wish to lose it? A bald head.

Why is a historical event like a parcel untied and tied again? Because it is recorded.

A Spoiled Story.

Young Tommy was a reckless chap
As ever you did spy.
He crept into the pantry once
And ate a pot of lye—
No, no; I mean a lot of pie!

The pie did not agree with Tom,
So very large a piece.
He felt so ill he hastened off
To find a pot of grease—
Dear me, I mean a grot of peace!

He wept with pain and doubled up
As tight as any clam.
"Oh, dear, I feel as bad as when
I ate that jot of lamb—
No, no; I mean that lot of jam!"

This story gets so mixed at times
Under my very eyes,
I'll stop. So far what I have said
Seems like a lack of pies—
Dear me, I mean a pack of lies!
—J. D. Benedict in St. Nicholas.

A TOBACCO PALACE.

Unique Feature For Jamestown Exposition—Noted Relics to Be Shown.

Many strange Indian relics of bygone days which have been unearthed on the grounds of the Jamestown exposition, near Norfolk, Va., tell interesting tales of customs in vogue among the Indians of three centuries ago, and some of the old records handed down from the first settlers add zest to Indian traditions and Indian habits and customs, says the New York Globe.

It is now known that the Indians who once occupied the present site of the Jamestown exposition, to be held in 1907, carefully embalmed their kings and chieftains, much as the Egyptians did. The work was done scientifically and the bodies thus embalmed were preserved in an excellent condition for centuries, being dried so skillfully as to look like the mummies of ancient Egypt. It is expected that some of these mummified kings of the early Virginia tribes will be placed on exhibition at the exposition, together with many other relics which have been dug up and added to the collection of Indian curios.

Another interesting exhibit at the exposition will be the display of tobacco, of which these old Virginia tribes were so fond. It is said that when tobacco was the medium of exchange in the ancient colony of Virginia it was a common thing for an Indian to trade off his wife for a few twists of tobacco. Pretty young squaws were worth more than ugly ones; hence there was no regular market price for Indian wives.

The prominence which attaches to tobacco in the early settlement of Virginia determined the Virginia state commissioners to have as part of the Virginia exhibit at the Jamestown exposition the finest tobacco exhibit ever arranged for an exposition. A tobacco palace, artistically decorated with tobacco tapestry, pictures, curtains and ornaments of every description, will constitute one of the unique features of the exposition.

SCIENTIFIC WRECKS.

Spectacular Tests to Find Means of Preventing Railway Accidents.

The German government has taken possession of a short strip of track near Berlin and is planning to execute a unique series of railroad "accidents" made to order, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Every variety of misplaced switch will be tested, every possible defect in wheels, axles and car equipment will be tried out, and the grand finale is to be an immense head-on collision of locomotives. These spectacular exhibitions are not planned by the government as a national amusement. They are for the purpose of scientific experiment, so that the engineers and railway experts may study ways and means to prevent accidents of all kinds in the future.

Railroad disasters have occurred with alarming frequency in the German empire. It is estimated that the German railways lose $1,260,000 annually through damages. After the causes and effects of each variety of wreck have been noted it will be the task of the government officials to devise safeguards.

Dining Cars on a Subway Line.

Patrons of the New York subway have asked the magnates of the tube system to inaugurate a much needed improvement—dining cars on all express trains, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. It has been suggested that a dining car be placed on every train, or at least on trains at intervals of a few minutes. Then it has been doped out to have this dining car prepared to serve light meals in a hurry—not big dinners, you know, but much the same kind of food that can be had at the quick lunch rooms at moderate prices—good hot coffee, hot rolls, corned beef hash, eggs and other light foods for breakfast, a little better array for luncheon, when travel consists mostly of women shoppers anyhow, and then a moderate priced five course dinner for 50 cents. Patrons of the road argue that they are compelled to bolt their food in the mornings, and had they a traveling dining room they could save time and get to their offices in a good humor.

The Cement Age.

A man has invented a cement shingle. It is a metal shingle covered with cement and is really a tile as lasting as stone, says the Birmingham Leader. As cement becomes more known, and it is learned that every man can make his own cement, there will be a boom in cement building. The price of cement is high now, but there are vast supplies and no possible monopoly. Cheap machines for making the blocks and plenty of sand and a little knowledge is the foundation, and the price outside the cities will be cheaper. We are beginning the cement age, and concrete houses will be the houses of the future.

A Protest.

[An apple pie was made by the new pie making machine that is tended by a man and three boys and turns out from sixteen to eighteen pies a minute.—News Item.]

Alas, and has it come to this,
That mere machine should make
A juicy, odorous apple pie
Like mother used to bake?

The flaky crust was deftly rolled,
Then fitted to the tin;
Sliced apples, sugared well and spiced,
Were snugly folded in.

Then in the oven put to brown—
Such incense as arose!
When cut all troubles were forgot,
All doubts and fears and foes.

Ah, let man make the nation's laws,
Do other deeds most wise,
And, though machines make all things else,
Let woman make the pies!
—Ella A. Fanning in New York World.

"A PERIL TO GIRLS."

Lambert Tree Warns Americans of Europe's Smart Life.

"The social atmosphere in which clean young American girl tourists move in Europe is a bad thing, a very bad thing, for them, and I wish their parents could see it in its true light," said former Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago before starting for America on the Carmania after a season at the fashionable watering place of Homburg, says a special cable dispatch from London to the New York Press.

"The atmosphere of continental 'smart' life there and at other resorts," he said, "is highly prejudicial to the traits we prize highest in the American girl. These beautiful young people are attracted to the centers of social interest on the continent in great numbers. They go attended with all their characteristic notion of propriety.

"I sat the other night in the palm room of a fashionable Homburg hotel. It was like fairyland, with delicately shaded lights and fine looking folk gathered around the tables, talking, smoking and drinking. All the world was represented. There were men and women from Turkey, Russia, Austria, Germany, Italy, France, England and the United States. They were there in astonishing numbers, pure, beautiful and faultlessly dressed, contrasting splendidly with their darker sisters from more southerly lands.

"It was sad to note that they had divested themselves of the old fashioned notions of their American mothers. In all save looks they were ultra-fashionable continentals. They had capitulated to every foible of the salon, including the drinking of stinging, particolored liquors and smoking. This is a most dangerous cradle for motherhood and society."

FRESH AIR TOWERS.

German Doctor's Scheme to Afford Good Breathing Places.

Dr. Scheri, a well known physician in Berlin, Germany, and an authority on national hygiene, has made a singular proposal to the Berlin town council, which this body is now considering, says a Berlin correspondent of the London Chronicle. Dr. Scheri's proposal is that the town council should build airy pavilions at several points of the city at about 100 feet above the level of the streets. These pavilions would be supported on strong steel frames and reached by elevators. Their purpose is to afford rest and refreshment and good air to citizens weary of the maddening noises, the unrest and the noxious smells of the streets.

There would be plenty of seats up in those airy pavilions, plenty of flowers, good beer, lemonade, water, music and other enjoyments. As to the question of cost, Dr. Scheri is certain that his pavilions would pay, especially as no rent would be necessary, and, far from being eyesores, the pavilions might be graceful and artistic erections, adding considerably to the beauty of the streets.

A Short Cut to Reform.

In Kansas City the board of health is going to institute swift reform in restaurant kitchens where reform may be found to be necessary, says the Albany Evening Journal. First of all, thorough inspection will be made of all kitchens in which food is prepared for public consumption. Then, if in any of them conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, notice will be served upon the proprietors that they must make a change for the better, and a reasonable time will be allowed for compliance with the order. If in any case there should be neglect to obey it in due time, the health board, without further notice, will display in a conspicuous place, where all would be patrons must see it, a large yellow sign thus inscribed:

CONDEMNED.

The kitchen in this restaurant is conducted in a dirty and unsanitary manner. Food prepared in this kitchen is dangerous to health. BOARD OF HEALTH.

The plan is beautifully simple and effective. And Kansas City is not the only town in which there is need of its operation.

Scarless Surgery.

Scarless surgery is one of the latest achievements in medical science, says the Cleveland Leader. The London surgeon who conceived the idea and successfully put it in practice is unable to meet the demands for his services. The idea is a simple one. In making the first incision the scalpel does not cut the skin at right angles with the surface, but passes through it at a slant. After the operation is over the skin is joined with the greatest nicety, a magnifying glass being used to see that the contact is perfect. Then a rigid dressing of wool and glass is applied to prevent contraction and as much pressure is applied as is safe. Naturally much depends upon the skill of the operator. The surgeon who perfected the process devotes himself entirely to making incisions in the skin and treating them afterward, leaving the operations proper to others.

A Use For Peach Stones.

A firm of merchants at Stroud, Mo., has shipped 150 bushels of peach stones to eastern manufacturers of flavoring extracts, says the Kansas City Star. Children in the neighborhood of Stroud gathered the stones. About 5,000 stones make a bushel. The merchants have a market for about 700 bushels this season.

Fruit Served on the Tree.

French horticulturists have apparently been very successful of late in raising dwarf fruit trees, and one of the features of dinner parties among the rich now is to serve the fruit upon the tree.

THE PEOPLE'S LOBBY

An Organization Which Proposes to Watch Congress.

WILL SHOW UP ALL SECRETS

Committee and Legislative Work to Be Watched Through a Permanent Bureau at Washington—Mark Twain, Lincoln Steffens, John Mitchell and Others Interested In New Scheme.

If anybody is naughty in congress hereafter he will have to reckon with a new force, says the New York Times. This is the "people's lobby," which is announced to begin work at Washington at the next session of congress. Its first duty, according to the announcement in the October number of Success, which is sponsor for the idea, will be to watch all committee and legislative work through a permanent bureau established in Washington and combat the attorneys for "special interests." Incidentally the bureau will keep records of the public career of each senator and representative. There is to be nothing frantic in the work, the magazine promises, and politics are to be faithfully avoided. The announcement says:

"There will not be the slightest feeling of antagonism toward congress as a body. The people's lobby will merely see in a methodical manner that congress hides no secrets, no secret alliances."

The lobby will be to congress and to national politics what Dun's and Bradstreet's are to commercial life, its promoters hope, and to give it standing and to free it from suspicion of magazine control a governing committee is being organized. Mark Twain is named as a member of this committee. Half of it is already made up, but it consists mostly of authors whose names have been often heralded in connection with politico economical articles in the magazines. These include Lincoln Steffens, Henry Beech Needham, William Allen White, the Kansas editor, and James B. Reynolds, one of the authors of the Neill-Reynolds meat inspection report. Others are R. M. Allen, secretary of the interstate pure food commission; Francis J. Henry, special government prosecutor in the Oregon land fraud cases; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

Henry Beech Needham is credited by the magazine with being the author of the scheme. Like most of the members of the governing committee, he is a friend of President Roosevelt. As an author he is known as the man who investigated college athletics for a monthly magazine a year ago and found them very bad. He has also written about Washington lobbying.

Winston Churchill, recent candidate for governor of New Hampshire; Samuel Hopkins Adams and Robert Collier have pledged moral support to the plan. Active politicians are in it too. In the list of these are Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo; ex-Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, State Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York city, and Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois.

"We believe," says the editor of Success, "that we can guarantee to the citizens of this country that there will not be a man on the governing committee who would for an instant consider a proposition to sell out the people's lobby. Neither will there be a single demagogue or a man who could be swayed by the demands of demagogues for sensational and unsettling legislation."

"Hopping" the New Rest Cure.

Hopping is the exercise prescribed by the antibeauty doctor who has no mercy on the lame or the lazy. But this hopping is not a gymnastic exercise, as might be supposed, but working in the hop fields, says a correspondent of the New York Press. In England this newest form of rest cure for wearied society persons is carried on in a camp. Every day, in a special inclosure, these hoppers de luxe, as they are called, may be seen at work, apparently enjoying it. In fact, they assert that a week's hopping is far better and more pleasant than a rest in Marienbad. The tents of these well to do pickers are expensively furnished and easy chairs, soft beds and up to date camping outfits are among their hopping appliances. Their field is railed off from the ordinary hoppers and they do not rise so early or work so late. Of course, their faces are the hue of lobsters, their hair wind blown and tousled and their shoes a disgrace to a civilized community. Oh, it is a great thing to be a hopper.

For a New Marriage Service.

As a suggestion to the workers for a universal divorce law a young minister of Philadelphia submits an idea for a new and universal marriage service, says the Philadelphia Record. "The average questions asked in such a service are all right," he says, "but some should be added to them to be propounded to both parties to the contract—for instance: 'Do you prefer the country, the suburbs or the city for a residence?' 'Are you a vegetarian, and what breakfast food is essential to your well being?' 'What quantity of fresh air do you need in your sleeping apartment, and what amount of covers do you use?' If upon an agreement of tastes concerning these issues and similar ones the couple are permitted to marry it would be very easy in any subsequent divorce proceedings to determine which was to blame."

PHENOMENA OF HABIT.

The Importance of Correct Training For Young Children.

The most important years, the years that give the trend for life, are the early ones, when the little, dimpled hands are outstretched, when the baby soul is reaching forth and receiving ideas and impressions, when manners are formed and habits have their beginnings. To leave the babies to irresponsible hired hands and lavish care and expense on half grown children is the blunder of those who are ignorant or inexperienced as to vital issues.

President King of Oberlin college, in his admirable treatise on "Rational Living," has this to say to young people, and I commend it to mothers:

"Nowhere are the psychical and physical so completely interwoven as in the phenomena of habit. The mind's initiative constantly comes in, but it is as constantly seconded by the nervous system. The tune limit in habits is one of the strong evidences of the close connection of body and mind. It is a startling fact to face that a man's personal habits are largely fixed before he is twenty, the chief lines of his future growth and acquaintance before he is twenty-five and his professional habits before he is thirty. We are becoming bundles of habits. With every young person one must, therefore, continually urge: Are you willing to retain just the personal habits you have now? You cannot too quickly change them if you wish to make thorough work. From your early morning toilet, through the care of your clothing and the order of your room, table manners, breathing, tone of voice, manner of talking, pronunciation, gesture, motion, address, study, to your very way of sleeping at night—all your habits are setting like plaster of paris."—Margaret E. Sangster in Woman's Home Companion.

A WOMAN'S CARES.

They Seem to Pursue Her Everywhere Through Life.

"I wish," said the matron, "that some way could be devised to give women vacations. Every summer we hear wails about the poor men who have to stay in the city while their wives flee to seashore and mountain, but really it is the women who never get any vacation. The dictionary defines a vacation as 'intermission of a stated employment.' Now, what intermission of her stated employment does the mother of a family ever get? She may change her environment, but the same old cares and worries are with her still. To a father the material cares of a country cottage may be only an interesting diversion. It is positively exhilarating to him to go walking or swimming or fishing with the children, of whom he sees comparatively little during his working days, but to the mother these things are merely the same old grind. The only way for her to secure an intermission of her stated employment is to get away from her children, and I have yet to learn how that can be accomplished. But it is not only mothers who cannot get any rest. A woman's cares, whether she be married or single, pursue her everywhere. There is no wilderness so wild as to let a woman escape altogether from the cares of the toilet. Neither can she escape unless she flees altogether from society the obligation to be agreeable and entertaining. But who expects a man to be agreeable when he is tired?"—New York Tribune.

DRESS HINTS.

Simplicity of taste in dress is good taste.

In basting the skirt band to the skirt hold the skirt toward you and take care to match the center of the skirt to the center of the belt.

Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors which have faded from exposure to the light will look as bright as new after sponging with chloroform.

A mixture of alcohol, one part, and water, three parts, wonderfully freshens black dresses and suits. They should be sponged all over on the right side, then pressed on the wrong side, while still damp.

It may seem superfluous to mention so simple a matter, yet not all dressmakers or professional seamstresses appreciate the importance of putting patches on with the twill or nap of the goods going the same way in patch and goods patched.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing room, ever so right in conversation, she must possess some other qualities to convince the great average run of young men that she can be a manager of his home. Frugality, woman instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children—these are the traits which make the good wife of today and which young men look for in the girls they meet, says Woman's Life. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts, but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives.

The Salamander.

Some housewives may not know what the salamander used in cooking is. It is a circular iron plate, to which is attached a long handle. When any article of food is to be browned the salamander is made red hot in the fire and then held over the article. An ordinary fire shovel may be used instead of a salamander, but it is not especially good for the shovel to be heated so intensely.

BRYAN'S FOREIGN TOUR

Incidents of the Trip Described by Colonel Wetmore.

JEST PLAYED BY THE NEBRASKAN

How He Fooled His Old Friend and Traveling Companion With a Wax Figure—An Amusing Incident In Cork and One at a Concert—Marked Devotion to His Wife.

William Jennings Bryan, making speeches on his tour of the world to peace conferences, to the revolutionists of the douma and to the people of all nations, is one kind of a man. But simple Mr. Bryan, whom many of his fellow countrymen met on his way around the world, is quite another character.

Several St. Louisans traveled with Mr. Bryan a considerable part of his way this summer.

Colonel Moses C. Wetmore, an old friend of Bryan, met the Nebraskan in London, traveled with him through Europe and came back with him from Italy on the Princess Irene. Mr. Bryan is very friendly with Colonel "Mose," and he showed a purse of character to him which shows him at his best.

Here are some of the stories Colonel "Mose" told a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter:

On a crazy little boat that took us around the Hook up to Holland a funny thing happened. The boat was so crowded that everything was in confusion when we boarded it shortly before midnight. Mr. Bryan went to cabin 19, which he had reserved, and there he found another man in his berth. Mr. Bryan said: "This is my berth. I have a ticket for it."

"So have I," answered the occupant of the berth.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "what shall we do?"

"Do?" repeated the figure in the blankets. "Do? I don't know what you are going to do, but I am going to sleep." And then he turned over as if he meant to stay there. Mr. Bryan looked at him a moment; then he turned with a smile and, with the remark, "Possession is nine points of the law," walked away.

That night they managed to find for us a room down below, where Mr. Bryan and three of us men in the party slept in small berths. Of course, it being dark, we could see nothing through the portholes, but when I woke up in the morning I saw the water rushing by the little glass porthole, and I knew we were below the water level. It wasn't a comfortable feeling at all, so I leaned over and shook Mr. Bryan. When I saw his eyes open sleepily I yelled:

"Do you know we are under water? We are at the bottom of this —— sea."

Mr. Bryan looked up at the round window; then he leaned out of his berth and said reassuringly to me:

"Never mind, Wetmore; you may burn some time, but I don't think you'll ever drown."

When we were in Rome we went through the catacombs. Mr. Bryan took it very seriously—at least, he seemed to, but I said it was a farce. They showed us a lot of bones that looked too much like cattle bones to be the bones of the martyred. Finally I said to the old monk who was leading us around: "Say, look here, we came down here to see something. Supposing you trot out your mummies or something like that." The old monk looked very insulted, and Mr. Bryan, noticing this, said:

"Look out, Wetmore; they might put out the lights on us, and we would be lost down here, and, though I don't mind going down in history with these illustrious Christians, I would prefer not to stay any longer than necessary with their bones."

One day in London Mr. Bryan and I went to a famous place there where they have wonderful wax figures. I didn't know it at the time, but Mr. Bryan had been there before, although he did not mention that fact to me. After we bought our tickets we started in through the door, but just outside was a woman in the uniform of the place holding programmes. Mr. Bryan said to me: "Got any change. Buy a couple of programmes, please."

I reached down in my pockets, dug up a shilling or two and handed them over to the woman, who all this time was gazing at me most fixedly. I thought I had done something out of the way and was getting hot and embarrassed, and then I turned and saw Mr. Bryan laughing as if he never would stop. I went a little closer to the programme lady and saw that she was made out of wax.

I managed to catch an awful cold on the way up to Scotland, and the first place we stopped at in that country I sent for a doctor. A little, round, typical Scotchman, with a beaming smile, came and after thumping my chest and ribs and looking at my tongue said that there was nothing wrong with me except a cold and that the best thing I could do for that was to take a little medicine and a great deal of Scotch whisky. When he said this I looked over triumphantly at Mr. Bryan, who happened to be present, but Mr. Bryan—you know he never drinks—only smiled and said nothing.

But he hadn't forgotten it, for a few days later we had to cross that piece of water they call the Irish channel and which is the most unrestful, aggravating body of water I ever had the misfortune to cross. We started at night, and I didn't sleep a wink because the blamed boat first stood on its nose, with its propeller whirring around in the air, and then it would sit down on its haunches like a horse trying to shake off its rider. Well, it was so bad that when about daybreak I was rolled out of my berth and struck both my shins on a chair I didn't have a good civilized expression left to use.

But when I went up on deck I found Mr. Bryan leaning over the rail, looking most miserable. I went up to him, glad to find a companion in misery, and said:

"Isn't this sea the worst you were ever on? Why, I thought the boat was practicing for a field day."

But Mr. Bryan only looked at me with a most serious expression on his sick countenance.

"Wetmore," he said, "I'm afraid you've been following that prescription of that Scotch doctor too closely. I spent a very pleasant night."

Mr. Bryan seemed to have it in for me and thought that I was an awful sinner. On the Prinzess Irene, coming back to America, there was an old German who thought he knew all about nautical matters, and for several days he did nothing but talk about how we were getting into the gulf stream. But it was so confoundedly raw and chilly that I couldn't see it that way at all, and one day when the old German, Mr. Bryan and myself were talking I said: "Oh, I don't believe there is any old gulf stream! I know I never felt it."

The old German looked somewhat puzzled, but finally Mr. Bryan said: "Don't mind Wetmore. If the gulf stream were made out of whisky highballs he would believe we are in it all right."

A funny thing happened in Cork that gave us the chance to laugh at Mr. Bryan. We were riding through the streets when we passed a hotel which had an American flag flying in front of it. We stopped the carriage, and Mr. Bryan and the rest of us took off our hats.

There were several typical Irishmen on the street who saw us, and one of them said, "Ah, the land of the free and the brave!"

"Well, it's free all right," said Mr. Bryan, "but I don't know so much about the brave."

"Oh, yes, it's brave ye are, too!" said the Irishman. "Ain't you always fighting over there?"

Of course Mr. Bryan is very emphatic on the subject of peace instead of war. You know he attended the peace conference in London and made a great speech. Well, whenever he brought the subject up, of course I came out for war and said that a good, ripping war would do my heart good.

Well, when we got to Gibraltar we learned that a few miles away the Moors or some other niggers were fighting among themselves and there was a great bloody revolution going on. We were all on deck together at the time we heard the news, and Mr. Bryan turned to me with a smile.

"There you are, Wetmore, a real war right there for you. Why don't you mix up in it?"

"Sure," said I, "but I will have to have volunteers to go with me. You surely won't back out, Mr. Bryan?"

Mr. Bryan looked at me gravely for a moment, then said:

"Wetmore, even though I have gone around with you, I thought you knew I was civilized."

At a concert given on the Prinzess Irene Mr. Bryan was made chairman. A young lady was on the programme to play a violin solo. Just before she was to play Mr. Bryan was informed that she was seasick and couldn't play. Mr. Bryan, who had made witty little talks in introducing all of the different contributors to the concert, began explaining how matters stood in a humorous vein when suddenly the smile died off his face, and the peculiar and unmistakable expression that comes to a person's face with the first grip of seasickness froze his features. He tried to smile and mechanically passed his hand over his stomach. "It was all my own fault," he said. "I was making fun of some one else, and now I have the same trouble." The audience roared.

Mr. Bryan's devotion to his wife and his seeming utter dependence upon her and confidence in her were unbounded. Every one knows how she wrote all his speeches out on her typewriter at his dictation, and on the boat she was always with him. He was almost boyish in his enthusiasm for her.

One day I went up on the promenade deck. No one was up there but Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. She was seated in a steamer chair reading, and Mr. Bryan was lying at her feet, listening like a big boy. When he saw me he smiled gayly and didn't seem a bit embarrassed.

A Queen's Lace Shop.

The latest sensation in Paris is a lace shop in the Rue Saint Roche, which has been organized and is being directed by a queen. The ex-Queen Dowager Marie of Sicily has started this shop in Paris, where nothing but Calabrian lace is being sold.

Oddity In Rats.

A new species of rats has been discovered in South America that have phosphorous skins, which burn with a terrifying greenish glare at night. In the daytime they look like ordinary rats.

Arroyo Al on the New Spelling.

In slingin' written language I've been
'mong the hindmost hands;
My knowledge ha' been picked up from
"The Cowman's Book of Brands."
But now, some one is tellin', I'm a down-
right proper sort
When with a "k" I start off "cow" in
makin' my report.

I'd sorter hung back modest and was shy
of pen and ink,
But now bring on your writin' and let me
out a link.
I'll stack my work with any under this
new spellin' rule,
And I'll simply tell my critics I'm from
Uncle Andy's school!
—Denver Republican.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

MRS. ANNA C. FALL.

One of the Cleverest of Boston's Women Lawyers.

Mrs. Anna C. Fall of Malden is one of the cleverest of Boston's bright coterie of women lawyers. Mrs. Fall, indeed, was among the very first women to practice law in Boston. She graduated from the Boston university law school in 1891 and tried her first case in November of that year, it being the first jury case tried by a woman in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fall is the author of a pathetic little story, "The Tragedy of a Widow's Third," which proved a strong argument in favor of increasing the wid-

MRS. ANNA C. FALL.

ow's share of her husband's property when the matter was being agitated in the legislature some years ago.

For nine years this bright little woman was a member of the Malden school board, where her influence was very valuable.

So successful has Mrs. Fall been in her chosen occupation that her daughter is following in her footsteps and is a student at the Boston university law school.—Boston Traveler.

Care of the Piano.

A piano should be tuned at regular intervals, preferably after the beginning of each season. It becomes out of tune as much by change of temperature as by use.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the selection of a tuner, as an incompetent tuner can do great damage and will usually magnify a slight trouble in order to justify a high price. It is best never to engage an unknown tuner, or if he is engaged be careful to examine his references and be satisfied that he is reliable and experienced.

The jingling or singing sound at times noticeable when the piano is played frequently is due to what is called "sympathetic vibration." This is produced by an ordinary article in the room vibrating in sympathy with some particular note in the piano. To ascertain the cause of this vibration the key which seems to produce the difficulty should be struck by one person and another should go about the room listening carefully, and thus the article which vibrates can be discovered and the cause removed.

Any hard substance, no matter how small, when dropped inside of a piano will cause a rattle or jarring noise.

If a pedal should squeak remove the bottom panel of the piano and apply a little black lead, powdered from a pencil, at the part where friction exists.

Cleaning the case may be accomplished by wetting a piece of canton flannel and dropping upon it a few drops of ordinary olive oil. Rub a small portion of the piano at a time, wiping it off thoroughly with a dry piece of canton flannel. Afterward rub with a soft, clean chamois skin or another piece of clean canton flannel, always taking care to rub with the grain of the wood and occasionally to breathe on it in order to remove every particle of oily substance.

Sanitation In the Country House.

The general problem of good water and safe sewage appeals to every owner of a country house. The best soil for these purposes is a sandy one, and wherever a rocky or clayey soil gives possibility of a fissure which might connect water and drainage expert examination should be called in. The individual plant for sewage disposal may often be a well and a cesspool, the cesspool, once a bogy to sanitarians, being now justified by the septic tank and the sand filter, both of which principles are employed in its construction. Two points must be recognized here: Such a covering of the well that the grave danger of surface pollution may be avoided, for it is most essential that no pollution should be washed through covering boards; also the direction of drainage, which is generally toward the nearest water course, must be such that the water supply may not be below the point of sewage disposal. With these simple precautions of soil, covering of well and proper location of water and drainage, the isolated country house owner may feel secure.—Hollis Godfrey in Atlantic.

The Linen Closet.

The woman who can set a whole closet aside for her linens and can have that closet shelved to her fancy is a fortunate individual indeed, for there's never a woman living who doesn't like linens kept just so.

Each kind should have its separate shelf, which should be covered with clean white paper, or better still, with the pale shade of dainty or of cheesecloth lined with perfumed wadding. Lavender is the most pleasant perfume to use for linens, especially the lavender flowers sprinkled thickly in the padding and perhaps sewed up in little flat bags as well, which are laid here and there among pillow cases and sheets. No other perfume has quite so clean and fresh a quality about it for the purpose. Sheets and pillow cases alike should be marked with indelible ink (unless you prefer to embroider everything), giving each set some distinguishing mark, so that they are kept together and meet the same amount of wear and tear. A change for each bed is the usual allowance.

Refurbished Bedstead.

One might term a bedstead recently evolved by an ingenious housewife a hybrid, yet it might be said in its favor that it combines the advantages of appearance of the mahogany four poster with the hygienic merits of the metal bed. This is accomplished by using the four posts of the mahogany bed with the springs and frame of the metal bed. A dimity tester and valance with a colonial spread entirely concealed the metal portion in the daytime, and its possessor says she prefers it to the entire mahogany bed. In explanation it might be said that the mahogany bedstead used was bought for a song at a sale, as the only good thing about it was the four fine posts.

How to Dry the Hair.

Some children catch cold very easily after having their hair washed. In order to dry it quickly and prevent this use for the final rinsing quite hot water in which a few drops of alcohol have been added. Then rub the hair well with alcohol and wring it out as dry as possible. Next take two or three towels, divide the hair and wipe each strand separately. Let the child sit in a warm room or, if possible, in the sun. Fan the hair and wipe each strand separately, and it soon will be perfectly dry.

Kitchen Rugs.

Very neat and serviceable rugs for use in the kitchen can be made from old trousers legs and heavy dress materials which are past redemption as wearing apparel. Wash the material and cut it in strips about two inches wide. Sew the strips together, making three lengths, which braid together tightly. Make the center of the rug of a heavy piece of material or a scrap of carpet, cut oval or round, and sew the braided strip round and round until the rug is the desired size.

Effective Table Square.

A very effective table square was made at small cost from unbleached linen toweling twenty inches wide. Two lengths of linen were used and a line of heavy linen lace insertion was used to join the pieces. Narrow linen lace to match edged the square, and small round medallions of lace were let in at eight corners of the cloth.

A Test of Housekeeping.

As good a test of the right sort of housekeeper as the old time one of looking in corners and under beds for dust is that of passing a cloth over the tops of doors and windows. Your true housewife will look to it that they are dusted as regularly as the furniture is and every sweeping day will see them wiped off with a damp rag.

Plaiting a Skirt.

Plaits that are to be stitched only a certain number of inches from the waist line should be graduated from the front to the back and the depth of the plaits marked by a colored thread. The plaits, however, should be basted to the foot of the skirt and pressed carefully their entire length.

Household Safes.

The fashion of small safes concealed in unlikely places is such a popular one that any piece of furniture may now be used to baffle burglars. The latest is a linen chest, a substantial thing of oak or cedar, which contrives to hide a safe. The safe is fire as well as burglar proof.

Pressing Sleeve Seams.

For pressing the seams of a sleeve procure a three-quarter round, short length of lumber. Pad it and cover with a piece of white ironing cloth. This furnishes a firm base for the pressing, which is utterly lacking in the customary broom handle.

Sofa Pillows.

The best sofa pillows are covered with waxed cotton. This is done by ironing the inside of the cover with a hot flatiron rubbed on a cloth well saturated with beeswax. When treated in this way it is impossible for small, elusive downs to work through.

Furniture Polish.

This is an excellent furniture polish where a bright surface is desired: Half a pint of alcohol, half an ounce each of rosin and shellac powdered. Mix these with the alcohol, then add half a pint of linseed oil. Shake thoroughly before using.

One should never tamper with moles. It is unsafe and sometimes is followed by serious consequences. If any treatment is necessary go to a reliable physician for it.

A teaspoonful of vinegar put into an oil lamp or stove that smells or smokes will cause it to burn with a clear light and prevent smoking.

To give the house a pleasant odor take some live coals and sprinkle ground cinnamon on them.

When buying table linen buy the best quality the purse will allow.

THE PLAIN GIRL.

A Course of Treatment That Made Her Quite Attractive.

The plain girl was "tired to death" of being mentioned as "that plain girl over there" and looked long and scrutinizingly at her figure one day in the glass. After this scrutinizing process she determined to kill the faults of "plain Mary Brown." First of all she began some exercises for rounding out her figure. The one she used most frequently was this:

Stand erect, with the head held easily, arms at the side. Taking in a full breath very slowly, lift the arms shoulder high, at the same time rising on the toes. Now bend the knees very slowly, keeping the body in a well poised position, then rise very slowly, still on the toes. Then sink back to position.

This exercise she found developed a habit of walking, standing, sitting and rising correctly, straightened the shoulders and rounded out the hollows. Bending the knees did away with the stiffness, and with that the awkwardness disappeared.

Her face, neck and arms she bathed in very hot water every night, rubbed in a good cold cream and rubbed out every suggestion of a line or wrinkle. In the morning she washed her face with hot water, making a lather of soap on her hands, not touching a cloth to her skin. This was followed by a good dashing of clear hot water and that in turn by a vigorous spatting with the fingers dipped in cold water, says Woman's Life.

She practiced smiling to make the corners of her mouth turn up, and soon she found the forced smile had become a natural one; that the contented spirit within generated by the "smiling habit" was beginning to show itself in a happy expression, brightened eyes and an utter routing of all the old lines that erstwhile marked her face.

THE NURSERY.

Care of the Room Devoted to the Use of the Children.

Never sweep the nursery with an ordinary broom, as it raises too much dust. A soft hair broom should be used or else a flannel bag put over the regular broom. At least every other day the rugs should be taken up and shaken outdoors and the floor wiped up with a damp cloth, adding a few drops of carbolic acid or some other mild disinfectant to the water in which the cloth is damped.

Never under any circumstances use a feather duster in the nursery. All the furniture, woodwork and pictures should be dusted every day with a damp cloth, being careful to dust behind the pictures as well as the other parts. Every week or two dust down the walls with a damp cloth tied on to a broom. Cover the crib and bed with a large sheet when the room is swept and remove all the lighter pieces of furniture after they have been wiped off while the room is being cleaned.

At least twice a day, even in the coldest weather, the nursery windows should be opened both top and bottom for fully half an hour and the room fairly flooded with fresh air and sunshine also if you can get it.—New York Mail.

LAUNDRY LINES.

Soaking handkerchiefs all night in strong salt water will greatly facilitate their washing.

A little salt placed in the starch will prevent it from blowing out of the clothes on a windy day.

If hooks and eyes have rusted white goods put the garment into water in which has been dissolved a little cream of tartar and boil for a few minutes.

In washing the flannels should be attended to first, then muslins and fine pieces, while towels, dusters and rougher things should be left until the last.

The value of wringing clothes well cannot be overestimated. A good laundress squeezes out the last drop of soapy water and again rinses the garment well after she has thoroughly rinsed it.

If you are doubtful whether a muslin or print dress will wash well preface the washing by soaking it for ten minutes in a pail of tepid water, into which a teaspoonful of turpentine has been stirred.

The Important Kitchen.

In furnishing a house or choosing a flat much thought and care should be expended upon the kitchen. Here is the crux of the family happiness, the source of health and good spirits—too often its beauty and convenience are matters of little forethought—an airy, bright, well ventilated kitchen, with shelves, drawers, tables and stoves in positions which are the triumph of perfection as far as convenience and time saving are concerned. There is no reason why a kitchen should not be a pleasant place, yet it is usually the junk shop for all the old, broken down furniture and utensils in the house. Dingy, dirty brown walls, ugly tin and granite dishes on the walls and behind the stove dirt and dampness make a happy hunting ground for beetles and bugs. This is the horror of neat housewives with sanitary ambitions.

Crushed Velvet.

The following way of restoring the pile of velvet is said to be excellent: If it is only slightly crushed treat it in the same way crape is treated—by steaming it on the right side until heated through. If very much crushed wet it on the underside, let some one hold a hot iron bottom side upward and pass the wet side of the velvet slowly over the flat surface. When the steam rises thickly through the right side it will raise the pile with it. Dry without handling.

GIRL'S STAMP PAD.

Indiana Miss Plans Unique Covering For Her Bedroom Walls.

The extraordinary task of papering her room with canceled postage stamps has been started by Miss Sadie Chambers of Anderson, Ind., at the home of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Chambers, says an Anderson dispatch to the New York Herald.

The room is 15 by 24 feet and has a nine foot ceiling. The stamps of all nations are being pasted on the reverse or blank side of ordinary wall paper, and to cover one roll of paper twenty-four feet long and eighteen inches wide 6,336 stamps of the American two cent denomination will be required. For the entire room, if one design is followed, 186,912 stamps will be needed, while another way of covering the walls and ceiling with stamps will require 191,160.

A short time ago Miss Chambers had on hand 91,000 stamps, collected within two months, and she thinks she will be able to get 100,000 more within three months. If she can average three to five hours a day on her undertaking she will be able to complete it by house cleaning time next spring.

Her friends in Chicago, New York and Pittsburg are assisting her in collecting the stamps. Miss Chambers was through Kentucky recently visiting relatives and continued her trip south to Birmingham, Ala., and on her way home she will stop in Louisville. At each large city she will further carry on her campaign for canceled stamps.

Every morning at her home her first half hour is devoted to going through her daily receipt of postage stamps that come in bulging envelopes and parcels.

EGGPLANT TOMATOES.

A Basket of Newly Created Vegetables Sent to the President.

From the little town of Dearborn, Mich., comes the latest compliment to the president, says a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star. David Beyer has sent to the president a basket of the largest and finest tomatoes that ever made their way to the White House.

Accompanying the vegetables was a note, in which Mr. Beyer confided that, although the vegetable he was sending might properly be called a tomato, as it more nearly resembled that than any other fruit or vegetable, the secret of the vegetable lay in the fact that it was a product of a tomato grafted on an eggplant.

"I wish you would give them a trial," wrote Mr. Beyer to the president, "and if you find them good I desire to have them called the 'Roosevelt' tomatoes."

The basket of eggplant tomatoes was forwarded from the White House to Oyster Bay.

Unsinkable Steamboats.

Five steamboats are being built for a Kiel shipping company which are said to be wholly unsinkable, says the San Francisco Chronicle. A recent trial of one of the boats was carried out in the presence of representatives of the imperial navy and many shipping firms. The vessel was fully laden to represent 200 passengers, and it was assumed that in consequence of a leak caused by a collision the entire engine room division, into which water was pumped, had filled, while a hole was made in the exterior to admit water freely. The ship accordingly sank, but when it was full of water it had still about a foot of freeboard above the surface, thus satisfying the conditions imposed.

Just as Hot.

"I don't see why they are making so much fuss about this new way of spelling," remarked Rear Admiral Brownson after the recent naval review before the president in Oyster Bay, says the New York Tribune. "No," replied Rear Admiral Evans thoughtfully. "It will be just as warm probably with one 'f' as with two."

One Station Railroad.

The people of Haskell county, Mo., think they have stood this thing of being without a railroad long enough, says the Kansas City Journal, and, believing that there is no other way out of the difficulty, are beginning to form a home company and threaten to build a railroad all by themselves.

The Moon of Goldenrod.

In the moon of goldenrod
All the land with langor fills,
Dreamily the cricket chirs,
Drowsily the locust whirs,
Ceaselessly the katydid,
In the dusky branches hid,
All the night long shrills and shrills
In the moon of goldenrod.

In the moon of goldenrod
Every grass blade on the lawns
Bears its cobweb streamer fine,
Shimmering in the hazy shine;
Fairy hammocks, spider spun,
Lightly swaying in the sun,
Dewdrop jeweled, grace the dawns
In the moon of goldenrod.

In the moon of goldenrod
Orchard branches, laden all,
Droop to touch the orchard grass,
And the harvest winds that pass
Pluck the fruits that mellow there,
Purple plum and yellow pear,
Fling them to the lap of fall,
In the moon of goldenrod.

In the moon of goldenrod
Palely blue the asters blow;
Here and there amid the green
Of the sumac thicket seen,
Autumn's crimson banner tells
That the summer's citadels
Weaken to their overthrow,
In the moon of goldenrod.

Ah, the moon of goldenrod!
Butterflies go drifting by
On their gorgeous painted wings,
Lovely, idle, aimless things—
Careless they that summer goes,
Heedless of impending snows;
Lovers of today—as I,
In the moon of goldenrod.
—Marian Warner Wildman in Atlantic.

INSPECTED MEAT TAGS

Steps Taken Toward Observing New Government Law.

LABELS TO AID THE CONSUMER.

Famous Gelatin Stamp Will Be Put on All "Primal Cuts" of Fresh Meat. Important Label Will Be Placed With a Rubber Stamp on Ham and Bacon—Special One For Export.

Since the agitation of the last few months over the meat inspection law it will be of interest to consumers to know what the new labels provided by the government will look like. Some of these are reproduced by the Washington Star for the benefit of the consumer, who will thereby know what to look for in his butcher's shop if he is supposed to be getting government inspected meat.

Perhaps the most important of the lot is the one that will be placed on all of the "primal cuts" of the fresh meat before it leaves the abattoir. This is the famous gelatin label about which so much was heard during the last weeks of Dr. Salmon's incumbency as chief of the bureau of animal industry. The chances are that the consumer will never see the label in its entirety. It is a peculiar device made on a mosquito net backing and the netting filled with the thinnest sort of a layer of gelatin. The legend is in indelible ink and reads, "United States Inspected and Passed," with an arbitrary num-

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INSPECTED
AND
PASSED
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ber indicating the packing house. This label is stuck on the moist piece of meat. The gelatin dissolves out, and perhaps the mosquito netting that holds it together peels off. But the black ink stays for keeps till the meat is cooked. This label or some part of it is very apt to appear on the piece of meat on the block if it has passed the government inspection. The only legitimate reason for its not appearing is that the meat may be of home origin—that is, killed in some packing or slaughter house within the limits of the state, in which case it need not bear the inspector's stamp of approval. Of course the label may be cut up in course of slicing down the meat at retail, but the object of the inspectors will be to stick it on where it will be left undisturbed the longest during the cutting process.

Another of the important government labels is that which will be placed with a rubber stamp on such meat as ham and bacon where there is a skin that will take such a mark. It reads the same in abbreviated form, "U. S. Ins. Psd.," with the same sort of a

U. S.
INS. PSD.
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number indicating the packing house from which the goods originated. This label is about two inches square. These are the two principal marks in which the consumer will be interested, though there is another more like an internal revenue stamp printed on paper and about 2 by 3 inches. This is a fine piece of engraving, bearing the eagle and shield in one corner with an elaborate ornamental border. The inscription reads, "United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Inspected and Passed." This label will be canceled after it is used by a red stamp with the name of the inspector and the number of the establishment whence the goods came. This stamp is for box goods and will be on the wooden boxes of canned stuff, each can of which will also bear the owner's private label approved by the department of agriculture. Boxes of canned goods cannot be carried by the railroads in interstate commerce without bearing this stamp.

For meat that is done up in burlap wrapping, as much of the fresh meat is, there will be a special tin tag about twelve inches long and less than half an inch broad. This has a special catch on one end so that when the sharp end of the tin is run through the cloth wrapping and into the catch it is impossible to get it out again. The tin strip is stamped, "Inspected and Passed," like the other labels and is for the guidance of the railroads who have to transport the meat.

There are several other stamps and labels that the public will seldom if ever see. One of these is the special label for export. It is the same as the paper box maker for use in the United States, except that it has "special" stamped across the face in large red letters. It is for use on goods that go to countries where the laws permit the use of dyes and preservatives.

There is a big, vicious looking rubber stamp that it is hoped the public will never see. It reads, "U. S. Inspected and Condemned." It is the final seal of the government's disapproval on meat before it goes to the tank for fertilizer.

PAPER BAG HOUSEKEEPING.

With a Little Thought It Could Be Made a Source of Comfort.

Much is said in criticism of the tendency to live in paper bags so far as food is concerned. Now, on the other side it can be claimed justly that paper bags make housekeeping possible where none could exist if food could not be bought in small quantities from day to day or even meal to meal. Space is so contracted in city homes that it is often wiser to let the items of the dinner remain in the market and grocery until nearly time to use them. Buying in small amounts is not extravagance, for there is less temptation to waste.

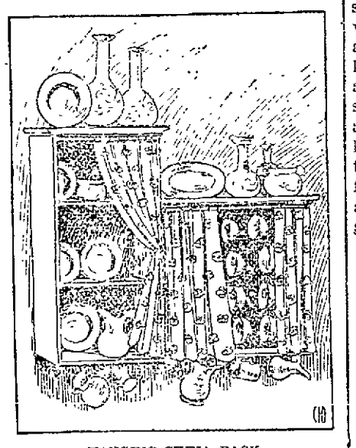
By giving thought to it the housekeeping that is limited to half and quarter pounds of supplies may yet yield much comfort. Monotony and lack of thought are the especial danger. It gets to be easier to live on bread and tea and canned stuff than to cook, but it need not be so, and these faults are noticeable where there is opportunity for a broader system of housekeeping.

"My husband has no appetite and is tired of meat and potatoes," said a woman with a large kitchen and outfit for cooking. "Why don't you cook him a couple of eggs in tomatoes?" was my reply, explaining the method of scooping out the seeds from the tomatoes, dropping a raw egg in each, seasoning and baking them. "This would give him the elements in both meat and vegetables, and if seasoned tastily with salt and pepper it is most appetizing." "Oh, but it would be such a lot of work!" she exclaimed, shrinking from doing anything out of her usual rut, and my advice was lost. Yet in what is termed paper bag housekeeping another woman would have served the tomato and eggs hot from a chafing dish or gas range in half an hour from the time she brought them in from a grocery, while the first housekeeper, with her pantry and coal fire, would plod along in the same dull repetition of cookery. Lack of help in the house has also made what is sometimes given the name of light housekeeping a necessity, and in the present state of things it is hard to see how this sort of living can be eliminated or why it cannot be made a source of comfort.—Exchange.

HANGING CHINA CLOSET.

A Pretty One Can Be Made With Two Wooden Boxes.

A pretty hanging china closet that may be fastened securely to the wall with hooks or made to rest on strong brackets may be made of two boxes of unequal sizes, as shown in the illustration. Put shelves in one of the boxes and hang it endwise. Take the smaller box and put in rods of wood supplied



HANGING CHINA RACK.

with hooks, upon which can be hung the cups. Paint the whole white. A few hooks underneath the rack will not come amiss. Finished with brass rods and silkaline curtains, you have an attractive addition to the dining room.

The Wedded College Girl.

"How common it used to be when a college girl married to hear people exclaim, 'What a pity they wasted a college education on her!'" a married college woman was saying the other day. "But I haven't heard it lately so much, and maybe the idea is slowly dying out. There was a time when even the college graduate herself felt that her home offered little scope for her acquirements in chemistry, sociology and so on. She knows better now. Besides, not a few married college women make considerable money as a result of their college training. Many write, some are engaged as professionals in charity work, some teach in schools and colleges and others assist their husbands in their professions. But the public and the college graduates alike seem to have waked up to the fact that the domestic career in itself offers a wide scope both for study and action."

A Child's Party.

It doesn't pay to let the ages of the children who are to be invited to a party extend over too wide a range of years unless the party is so big that you can divide it up into groups. Have plenty of favors for the youngsters to take home with them, as many different kinds of sandwiches and simple cakes and sweets as you can invent and have plenty of games ready to spring at a possible dull moment, and then—the party's bound to be a success.

Blankets.

When blankets have become thin and unsightly from long use have them washed, put two or three together and cover them with pretty sateen to make quilts. Button down the quilts here and there, mattress fashion, to keep them in proper shape and finish off with a nice frill of sateen.

IN FASHION'S TREND

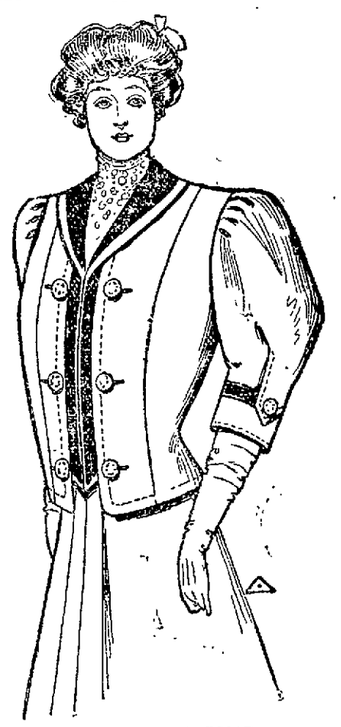
HOW TO CHOOSE A SMART FALL WARDROBE.

Clothes That Make the Stout Woman Slim and the Slim Woman Lithe and Graceful—The Importance of a Happy Selection in Headgear.

No set rules can be given for choosing the fall wardrobe. Each person must study her own appearance and dress in accordance. What will suit a tall woman will look quite out of place on a woman of short dimensions, and a stout person cannot dress in the same style as a slim one without emphasizing her stoutness. And so each individual must find out for herself what will suit her best and study the minor details, so that her appearance helps to form a picturesque whole.

In choosing her dresses the tall woman should bear in mind that a short one detracts from the height, and in this matter fashion favors her, for the long trailing dresses for everyday wear are a thing of the past, and it is seldom a woman is seen in the streets with her skirts trailing along in the mud or dust or tucked away under her arm.

Some tall women in order to make themselves appear shorter make the



AN AUTUMN TOPCOAT.

mistake of stooping, thinking that in so doing they will lessen their height, while, instead of making themselves appear shorter, they only succeed in looking awkward and ungraceful. In a low, small chair the tall girl presents anything but an elegant appearance, with drooping shoulders and knees at an awkward angle. She gives the impression at once of being too big for the chair, whereas if she chooses an ordinary size seat she can sit as gracefully as any one.

The extra tall woman seems to have an advantage over the very short one in the fact that she can usually walk gracefully when once she has got out of the stooping habit; but with a very short person this is seldom the case, and her walk has a tendency to develop into a waddle. She can, however, add to her height more easily than a tall person can detract from hers. By wearing high heeled shoes quite an inch is added to the height. The broad waist belt gives length to the waist. Squatty hats should be avoided and very large ones overlooked by her.

The slender woman of ordinary height should find no difficulty in choosing her dress, as she is well cared for in the fashion books, and can usually manage to present a satisfactory appearance, but a stout woman has to be more careful and should remember when choosing her style of costume that the gown should be made for the person by whom it is meant to be worn and not because the style is smart and a little out of the ordinary.

The woman with a long neck should not expose too much of it to view, but should cover it up with a pretty fancy collar.

If you are possessed of a small flat nose, remember when buying your hats to avoid those that project very much in the front, as they will make the nose appear even more insignificant. A moderate size hat will modify the defect, if it can be so termed. Hats with sharp outlines or that are set back off the face should be avoided by the person with sharp and decidedly prominent features. The woman with a prominent nose has much to contend with, and her hats should not be severe in outline and should be set well forward.

Hands that are squeezed into gloves one or two sizes too small for them will only add to the size of the hand, and a tight shoe will not add grace to the walk, besides causing great pain to the feet.

What will suit one will not suit another, and it rests with each individual person to exercise her own good taste when choosing her costumes and hats.

AMY VARNUM.

To Clean Frames.

Don't attempt to clean picture frames covered with gold leaf, as the finest and most beautiful of all gold frames are. You can tell them by the way the gold, as you look at it closely, seems laid on, here and there curling ever so slightly away from the frame. Any sort of cleaning, except the most casual dusting, is bound to make the gold scale off in an unsightly fashion.

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